ON SALE WABASH-AV. at 10 o'clock n the first floor.

Boards, Book Cases. les, ables. or Furniture. Chamber Sets ., &c., &c. VEEKLY SALE April 12, at 9:30 a. m. : Chamber Suits

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Glassware. W. BECKFORD, Auettoneer BUTTERS & CO.,

AY THADE SALE. Boots, Shoe?, Etc., April 11, at 9:30 o'clock, andolph-ss.
ERS & CO. Auctioneers. may, APRIL 11,

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GOODS, CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. ROPODIST.

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The Chicago Taily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

MERCHANT TAILORING. THE DEMAND

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Blegant Suits made to order from stylish Trousers made to order from \$4 up. Beautiful Spring Overcoats and Ul-sters from \$20 up.

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The desirable Stores and Basements Nos. 970} & 972 Wabashav., near Twenty-second-st., 16x 119, are for Rent. A capital location for business. No saloons. BAIRD & BRADLEY, No. 90

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no expense in procuring the finest purified BONE and WOOD CARBON and QUARTZ SELEX, free from lime or minest. use. For sale at
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PRICELESS Fine spectac es suited to all sights on acientific prin ples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro Decs. Barometers, &c. CUTLERY.

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The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois. 278 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this
situation is open every Wednesday and Saturday from
10 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Disease
Woman.

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Degant Residence on Michigan-av., south of Thirty-cath-st., lot 100x177. We are authorized to sell this superty at a great bargain. Terms casy. MEAD & COE. 155 LeSaile-st. GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Flats. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and State Many State Many 262 NTATE-ST.

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"Ill tage up the mortrage on your house or loan you
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HAIRRISON RELLEY, Sec.

Leave your measure for DRESS SILK HATS for BASTER. We are working an extra quality of French Plush in Hats made to order for 5.00. BARNES, Fashionable Hatter, 86 Mad-

FOREIGN.

The London Papers Look upon Gortschakoff's Note as Pacific.

BUT WE ARE EQUAL England Still Counting upon Austria for Contingent Support.

> An Extraordinary Letter from St. Petersburg on the Situation.

> In the Event of War, Turkey Cannot Remain Neutral.

If She Would Save the Remnant of Power Left to Her,

She Must Ally Herself Offensively and Defensively with Russia.

The Grand Duke Michael Again Demands Certain Forts on the Bosphorus.

Russian Troops Closing in on pality.

ENGLAND.

COUNTING ON AUSTRIA.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times says the speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to the probability of war, and to hold out small hope of a Congress, which is there believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution.
This supposed attitude of England is NOT APPROVED AT VIENNA,

ase the Austrian Government has made no rovision for the eventuality of a final failure of he Congress project. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced on Count Andrassy he will undoubtedly resist Russia's demands, and make an alliance with England, provided he can carry the Court party with him. With this contingency in view, Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and, should the Governmen attempt to resist ner will, the country would

A MOST EMBASSASSING POSITION. A MOST EMBASSASSING POSITION.
Therefore, it is by go means certain that the final policy of Roumania will coincide fully with the present manifestations of popular feeling. Should the war be confined to England and Russia, Roumania can manage to escape serious consequences, but should Austria enter into action the Principality cannot avoid being crushed almost irreparably between the contesting forces, no matter which belligerent she chooses

The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is recognized with satisfaction by the London morning papers as indicating a purpose and giving hope of finding an arrangement by negotiations. The Times claims that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circular should be submitted to the judgment of

TURKEY. HER ALTERNATIVE.

LONDON, April 10.—Apropos of the rumored orders sent to Admiral Hornby, a St. Peters burg letter in yesterday's Berlin Norddeutsche Zeitung, likely to come from an authorized source, says: "Turkey cannot be permitted remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. It she allies herself with Russia she will have to give up Constantinople as a pledge of her fidelity; if she sides with England, Constantinople Gallipoli, Buyukdere, and the European shores of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any risk. The Russian fortifications around Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain, and Russian torpedoes will soon teach England's vessels to keep at a distance, lest a return to Besika Bay should be cut off." TURKISH ARMY REVIEW.

It is announced that a review of 20,000 Turkish troops will be held near Constantinople on Thursday.

HOBART PASHA. It is stated that Hobart Pasha has obtained short leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England.

THE KHEDIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Khedive of Egypt will come here in two weeks to pay his espects to the Sultan. VEPIR'S HEALTH. The health of Ahmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, has been reestablished.

LAYARD'S LABORS. LONDON, April 10.—A special from Constanti-tople says that Layard has succeeded in parazing for the present Russia's endeavors to ob

In view of the hourly-increasing tension of the Anglo-Russian relations, the greatest importance is attached to the long interview Layard had on Monday with Reouf Pasha and Osman Pasha, who are paramount in military

SURRENDERS DEMANDED. LONDON, April 11—5 a. m.—A special dated Constantinople, Wednesday, states that the Grand Duke Nicholas continues to demand the forts on the Upper Bosphorus. Gen. Nellkoff will have an interview with the Sultan on the subject to-day. The Grand Duke has also demanded the immediate evacuation of Batoum, in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance complications may the event of non-compliance complications may

NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 11-5 a. m.-A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The horizon is again overcast. The change is at-tributed to the speeches made in the British Parliament, to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabi net, and the apparent hesitation of Germany to act as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate an intention of going

to war."

INVITES A PROPOSITION.

The Agence Russe states that a short circular accompanying Gortischakoff's reply invites England to formulate her proposals.

A Vienna correspondent remarks that this seems to point to an intention of trying to come to a separate understanding with England, as was attempted with Austria.

BEBLIN SPECULATIONS.

BERLIN SPECULATIONS.

uiation seem to make it probable that the Powers will only consent to a participation in the revision of the treaty of San Stefano on the same condition as demanded by England.

The Berlin Post says Austrian agents have informed their Government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Servia in event of a renewal of bostilities.

hostilities. This news has produced a bad impression at Vienna.

A Vienna dispatch says Austria seems to consider Prince Gortschakoff's answer satisfactory, and thinks England can exact no further assurance than therein contained previous to the Congress.

ROUMANIA.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S THREAT.

LONDON, April 10.—The Roumanian Governnent officially reaffirms the correctness of Prince Ghika's reports of his interview with Prince Gortschakoff when the latter used threatening

VIENNA, April 10.—A special from Bucharest reports that on Monday the advance guard of the Seventh and Eleventh Russian Army Corps began to cross from Rustchuk to Giurgevo In order to occupy the line from Glurgevo to Bucharest. The Roumanian Government, in order to svoid alarming publicity, denies that the occupation has commenced, but it nevertheless is an undoubted fact.

CLOSING IN. LONDON, April 10.—A telegram from Bucha-rest says the Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Rou-manian banks of the Danube. They have enmanian canks of the Danube. They have en-tered Fratesti, and command the railway sta-tion at Giurgevo. They have also occupied im-portant positions on the Nyashiov River. In consequence of the urgent demands of Russia, M. Cogainiceano, afinister of Foreign Affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano,

THE BOUMANIAN SENATE. In the Senate to-day, Minister Cogalniceanore fused to state what course the Government would take it Russia demanded the conclusio of the Convention to secure the passage of her troops. M. Stourdza complained that the ab-sence of M. Bratiano, the Premier, prevented the Government from acting, although Russia was commencing her threatened occupation.

GRANT AND NICHOLAS. THE EX-PRESIDENT AND THE RUSSIAN COM MANDER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—A Constantiople letter to the Times from F. D. Millet, the war correspondent of the London Dally News, says, there is much feeling there in some circles over Gen. Grant's action upon an invita-tion to dine with the Grand Duke Nicholas. Mr. Millet says the Grand Duke, on the simple suggestion of Lieut Greene that Gen. Grant was in Constantinople and had expressed a desire to see the Russian army, sent to the General a most cordial and friendly invitation to visit San Stefano. The invitation was accepted, and the day named, and as it was reported among the officers at San Stefano that the ex-President of the United States would visit the headquarters on a certain day. There was excited considerable interest to see the great American General, and everybody antici-pated with satisfaction the proposed visit. Two days before the day appointed for the dinner with the Grand Duke he

DINED WITH THE TURKISH MINISTERS and Generals in Stamboul, and on the day folowing the bright idea occurred to some one that perhaps it would not be just the proper thing to first receive the hospitality of the Turks and then visit the Russians, even if peace had been signed, and after a good deal of talk doubts began to this climax Mr. Maynard was consulted as one who would be supposed to be an authority on matters of diplomatic etiquette, and he declared plainly that

IT WOULD BE INDELICATE for Gen. Grant to visit the sussans after hobnobbing with the Turks. Mrs. Grant wanted to make a trip up the Bosphorus, so, of course, her veto was thrown against the San Stefano visit, for the day named to dine with the Grand Duke was the only one available for the excursion through the strait, because the Vandalia would turn head for Greece at the close of the day. It didn't seem to occur to anybody that, after once having accepted the invitation from the Grand it was contrary to etiquette, and how little Gen. Grant's guides understood the situation will be seen by what followed. It became Lieut. Greene's duty to go to the Russian headquarters and carry the regrets of Gen. Grant that he

FOR FEAR OF OFFENDING THE TURKS, dine with him, as he had said he would, so, in the morning of the day, Lieut. Greene went to San Stefane and told the Grand Duke the reason why his proposed guest would not come. This was, as may be expected. auything but a pleasant task, but the Grand Duke, with his accustomed heartiness of manner, made the interview and the excuses rather a matter of pleasantry, a first scarcely believing the news, and, when he found it was true, said frankly he was very sorry for it, because he had wanted to meet Gen. Grant, and

HAD ARRANGED A REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FOR Gen. Ignatisff also expressed his disappointment, and we, who as Americans felt bound to ment, and we, who as Americans felt bound to carry our part of the responsibility even for what we considered a great breach of common-sense politeness, not to talk about diplomatic etiquette,—namely, for Gen. Grant to teeat the Grand Duke's invitation with no more consideration than that of a member of the United States Cabinet,—lowered our colors for the day, and did not feel any more cheerful when we learned that the Austrian, Greek, and Italian Ministers to the Sublime Porte, who formed part of the company at the Turkish dinner,

Turkish dinner,

WERE DINING WITH THE GRAND DUKE.

Gen. Grant was the only guest who falled.

He was a private American citizen, traveling with the honors permitted by laws of his country to all ex-Presidents, and came on no official capacity whatever. Mr. Millet says, in conclusion, "I need not discuss the matter at all, and will only add that Grant would have gone if it had not been for his advisers."

INCIDENTAL Pera, April 10.—Fourteen thousand Russians

are sick between San Stefano and Adrianople. PRESS OPINIONS. VIENNA, April 10 .- The Fremdenblatt says "Peace can only be maintained by Russia modi-fying the Treaty of San Stefano in conjunction with other Powers."

The Presse considers that England has already gained a moral victory for herself and Europe.

UNTRUE.

LONDON, April 11-5 a. m.—A special from Constantinople says it is untrue that the Russians have demanded Kavakak and Buyukdere. STEAMERS CHARTERED.

A Berlin special says, in spite of denials, four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Line have been engaged by the British

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Southern Congressmen view with much anxiety the threatened European situation, for they say it will greatly injure the interests of their section if there should be war between England and Possia. In the avent of war the European market. if there should be war between Engianu and Russia. In the event of war the European mar-ket for cotton would be to a large extent shut off, while the demand for breadstuffs, of which

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

LONDON, April 10.—The Northamptonshire stakes race was won by Prince George.

LONDON, April 10.—Betting on the University boat race is ten to three on the Oxfords. The odds are taken freely.

BAZAINE. Pasis, April 10.—An unconfirmed rumor in BOREL.

The Moniteur acknowledges that Gen. Borel, Minister of War, encounters so much opposition from the Left that he may be obliged to resign.

from the Left that he may be obliged to resign. CARDINAL MANNING.

LONDON, April 10.—Cardinal Manning arrived here last night. He received a deputation, and, in response to the greating, denied the various sensational reports concerning his doings in Rome, and said he had always been united with the majority in the Sacred College.

BISMARCK'S COMMERCIAL FOLICY.

BERLIN, April 10.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence publishes an inspired article declaring that Prince Bismarck is convinced of the benefits of a policy of reciprocity involving moderate protection of native industry, and hopes to gain a firm majority in the Reichstag therefor.

MADRID, April 10.—Senor Martini de Herrera, formerly Minister of Justice, is dead.

A dispatch from Shanghai reports that the famine in the northern provinces of China is increasing.

increasing.

DR. BUTT.

LONDON, April 11—5 a. m.—Dr. Butt has announced that he cannot manage the Home-Rule party in Dublin, and, as he is unable to devote his whole time to Parliament, he must beg to be relieved from the responsibility of the leaderhip. It is understood that his resignation is due the revival of obstructionist tactics. The Home-Rule Parliamentary Committee is endeavoring to induce Dr. But to reconsider his determination. He is expected in London to-day, and his definite decision will therefore not be delayed.

LEITRIM.

not be delayed.

LEITRIM.

The Earl of Leitrim was buried in St. Michael's Church, Dubliu, yesterday. A crowd of about 800 hissed, hooted, and cheered outside the church. side the church.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has proclaimed the district comprising Lord Lettrim's Donegal estates under the Peace Preservation act.

CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Tolepo, O., April 10.—This afternoon Frank Perigo and James Hough, two young men of his city, went down the bay a few miles to hunt ducks. Perigo fired at a duck, brought in down, and went to get it. A few minutes later Hough heard Perigo's gun go off, and called to him to know what he had shot. Receiving no answer, he went in search of him and found him lying is

he went in search of him and found him lying in the bottom of the boat dying from a terrible gun-shot wound in his breast. Appearances indicated that he had attempted to pull the wounded duck, which was floating in the water, to the boat with the butt of his gun, when he struck the hammer against the gunwale and discharged the remaining barrel into his heart. The deceased was 24 years old, and belonged to an old family here, of which he and a sister now in delicate health were the sole survivors, the balance having died off within a few months by a singular succession of deaths. He had been a clerk in the County Treasurer's office for some time previous to his death.

EVANSULLE, Ind., April 10.—A Journal special from Mt. Carmel, Ill., says a 10-year-old son of Beauchamp Milburn, living nine miles below the town, accidentally shot and killed his 4-year-old brother this afternoon.

DROWNED Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAPATETTE, Ind., April 10.—Miss Janet Breckenridge, of Breckenridge & Jenkins, millers of this city, was drowned in the river just above this city last evening, whether suicidally or accidentally is not certain. She had been in poor health for the past year, became depressed in spirits, and frequently expressed fears of losing her mind. She took daily walks for recreation, and yesterday afternoon was seen recreation, and yesterday afternoon was seen walking across the river bridge. Not returning home as usual, the family became alarmed, and search was instituted during the evening and night, but her body was not found till morning. It lay in the shallow water at the edge of the river, face downward, her bonnet, shawl, and gloves on as when she left home. A Corocer's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. She was aged about 60, and a native of Scotland.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Journ, Ill., April 10.—John Brawn, a Ger man tailor, about 60 years of age, and a resident southern-bound Denver express train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad this afternoon. The Brawn had been to Lockport in search of employment, and was walking home on the track. The Coroner impaneled a jury and postpoued the inquest until to-morrow in order to summon witnesses.

A CONFLICT. The Civil and Military Authorities Clashin in Several Places on the Plains.

To the Western Associated Press.
YANKTON, D. T., April 10.—Deputy Sheriff Edmunds returned to-day from Crow Creek Indian Agency, where he was sent to serve replevin papers for the release of the property of Dr. Livingston, ex-Indian Agent, from the hands of the military. Edmunds' mission was failure. On his arrival at Crow Creek he was arrested by order of Gen. Hammond, placed in the guard-house, and prevented from performa ing his duty. It is probable that Gen. Ham-mond and Lieut. Dougherty, the latter mond and Lieut. Dougherty, the latter Acting Agent at Crow Creek, will be arrested and brought before the Territorial Court at Yankton, where the matter will be fully ventilated. It will be an interesting case, as it will decide which is the ranking power in this region, civil or military law. Lieut. Dougherty bases his action upon the position that the civil law is subservient to, the military law, and that, therefore, the officers of the court have no rights in the Indian country. A condition of affairs similar to that of Crow Creek exists at Lower Brule and Cheyenne River Agencies, the civil agents there having been ejected and the Agencies taken possession of by the military.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 10.—The Rev. Thomas B. Murphy, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city, died suddenly of apoplexy about 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was sitting in a chair in the parlor of his residence, on Ottawa street, in the parlor of his residence, on Ottawa street, apparently in his usual robust health, when he fell heavily to the floor and instantly expired. The fuueral will take place at 11 o'clock a m. on Friday, at St. Patrick's Church, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago. officiating. The clergy are invited to attend in surplices. Father Murphy was 183 years of age, a native of this county, having been born in Troy Township, and was greatly beloved by all. Coroner McBride held an inquest.

HARTFORD, Coun., April 10.—John L. Bunce, President of the Phoenix National Bank of this city, died to-day, aged 76.

DEADWOOD, April 10.—Maj. E. Welch, formerly nost-trader at Fort McPherson and Camp Sheridan, Neb., and lately one of the heaviest property-owners in the Black Hills, died here yesterday.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—It is reported that Col. John G. Sykes, the Special Secret Agent sent out by President Hayes, has been in this city several weeks investigating the Chinese question. It is supposed the President's purpose was to obtain material for his promised special message on the Chinese question. Having fulfilled his mission, Sykes laft for Washington a few days ago. WASHINGTON.

Republican Senators and Representatives in Council Yesterday.

The President to Be Asked to Withdraw His Officeholders' Order.

A Change of Base Agreed upon by the Pacific-Railroad Lobbyists.

the Funding Bill in the House. Committee Propositions Looking

to the Revival of the In-

come Tax.

They Will Move in Solid Column Against

The Prospect Favorable for the Repeal of the Bankrupt Act.

A Vigorous Opposition to the Abolition of the Pension Agencies.

CAUCUSING. REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN COUNCIL CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRA-

Rescial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The joint caucus of Republican Senators and Represent-atives to-night lasted three hours. There was an unusually large attendance. The feeling was much better toward the Administration than had been anticipated, and the Congression al Committee which was appointed is certainly very much less hostile to the Administration nan could have been expected. Indeed, those who are well advised as to the personal opinions of each member of this new Committee say that its tendency is conservative, and that it will be disposed to establish friendly relations with the President. The following is an outline of the proceedings, which, of course, were private: Price, of Iowa, had signed the call for the meeting. Hale, of Maine, called the caucus to order. Senator Anthony was to preside, but declined because he did not know the personnel of the members. Hale then occupied the chair, Conger, of Michigan, being Secretary. Darrall, of Louisiana, who was ousted recently by the Democratic majority, was invited to participate in the caucus on the ground, as was stated, that he was elected a member of the Forty-fifth Congress and rightfully had a seat there. Phillips, of Kansas, moved that each delegation select a member of the Congressional Committee. This motion prevalled, and there

THE COMMITTEE. The following are the members of the Committee, with the exception of a few yet to be agreed upon by the States: W. W. Crapo, Massachusetts; Charles Foster, Ohio; Senator Rollins, New Hampshire; Joyce, Vermont; Burnside, Rhode Island; Wait, Connecticut; Hiscock, New York; Sinnickson, New Jersey; Campbell, Pennsylvania; Jorgensen, Virginia; Bragden, North Carolina; Rainey, South Carolina; Spencer, Alabama; Bruce, Mississippi; Kellogg, Louisiana; Thornburgh, Tenness Sexton, Indiana; Oglesby, Illinois; Pollard, Missouri; Dorsey, Arkansas; Hubbell, Mich-Missouri: Dorsey, Arkansus; Rubbell, Michigan; Bisbee, Florida; Allison, Iowa; Cameron, Wisconsin; Page, California; Dunnell, Minnesota; Mitchell, Oregon; Phillips, Kansas; Jones, Nevada; Paddock, Nebraska; Chaffee, Colorado; Powers, New Mexico; Jacobs, Washington Territory;

The business for which the caucus was called THE EXCITING ASSAULT upon the Administration which had been promised would follow. Sargent of California, the most resolute of the Implacables, moved a resolution with a preamble reciting that, inas-much as a restoration of the Democratic party to power would be a great calamity, and Republican efficiency was necessary, resolved that the President be requested to withdraw his Civil-Service order. Sargent made a less bitter speech than was expected. It was, however, somewhat in the vein of Howe's speech in the Senate. Nothing that the Ad-ministration had done pleased him. He denounced the Southern policy, and declared that it was a surrender of the party flag and the de-struction of the party in the South. The Civil-Service order he denounced as impracticable, hypocritical, and tending to the disruption of

the party organization.

He was interrupted by Senator Teller, of Colorado, by questions which made it appear that Teller agreed with Sargent.

SENATOR EDMUNDS
was immediately called to the front as the preserver of harmony within the party, and substantially as the friend of the President. He made a very ingenious motion, which prevailed, to refer the entire subject to the Congressional Committee just appointed. This resolution was welcomed as a sagacious expedient to postpone a question which could only have led to irritating debate. After some discussion it was unanimously carried. Edmunds remarked, however, that the Civil-Service order was something of a bugaboo; that it really did not amount much, especially since the interpretation given to it by Attorney-General Devens in the matter of the participation of the Boston Collector in politics. This interpretation, Senator Edmunds thought, could hardly have been put upon it by a good grammarian, but it was sufficient to prevent the order from becoming a very early a meaner to party suggestion. very serious menace to party success.

Williams, of Wisconsin, made a brief and carnest speech, in which he COUNSELED HARMONY, and, while he did not agree with everything the President had done, thought it foolish to seek

any antagonism.

Conger, of Michigan, made a very remark ble and unexpected speech. He ha been regarded as an advanced Implace ble, but his speech to-night was a practical and significant protest against the spoils system, and to that extent at least an indorsement of the President's Civil-Service policy. Conger said in substance that it was useless to conceal the fact that the people were tired of what they called Congressional dictation. The time was, he said, when Congressmen framed party platforms. They had been compelled to abandon that. He thought for Congressmen, who are officeholders, to dictate to the President what disposition he should make of the offices which they themselves did not fill, was, to say the least, immodest.

Phillps, of Kansas, thought a conflict with the President unnecessary. He agreed with him in many things, disagreed in others, but believed the pre-eminent duty of Republicans was to present a common front to the enemy, and to overlook petty differences.

None of those who have been classed as the special champions of the Administration, such as Stanley Matthews and Foster, said anything. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was spoils system, and to that extent at least an in-

passed, directing the Chairman of the caucus to appoint a committee of eleven Senators and Representatives to decide on the party measres to be presented for action at this session. THE PROCEEDINGS,

THE PROCEEDINGS,
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—A Republican caucus was held to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives. There were about 110 Representatives and upwards of twenty-five Senators. Conkling and Blaine were not among the number. Representative Hale presided, and Representative Conger acted as Secretary. The caucus appointed the following-named gentlemen as a National Republican Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member

caucus appointed the following-named gentlemen as a National Republican Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member being made by the respective State delegations: Maine, Representative Hale; New Hampshire, Senator Rollins; Massachusetts, Representative Crapo; Rhode Island, Senator Burnside; Connecticut, Representative Wait; New York, Representative Hiscock; New Jersey, Representative Sinnickson; Pennsylvania, Representative Campbell; Virginia, Representative Jorgensen; North Carolina, Representative Brogden; South Carolina, Representative Rainey; Alabama, Senator Spencer; Mississippi, Senator Bruce; Louisiana, Senator Kelloug; Ohio, Representative Foster; Tennessee, Representative Thornburgh; Indiana, Representative Thornburgh; Indiana, Representative Thornburgh; Indiana, Representative Hubbell; Florida, Representative Bisbee; Iowa, Senator Allison; Wisconsin, Senator Cameron; California, Representative Bisbee; Iowa, Senator Allison; Wisconsin, Senator Cameron; California, Representative Page; Minnesota, Representative Dunneil; Oregon, Senator Mitchell; Kansas, Representative Phillips; Nevada, Senator Jones; Nebraska, Senator Paddock; Colorado, Senator Chaffee; New Mexico, Delegate Romero; Washington Territory, Delegate Kiduer; Wyoming Territory, Delegate Corlett.

Delegate Kidder; Wyoming Territory, Delegate Corlett.

No members were appointed from the following named States and Territories, there being no Republicans among their numbers: Delaware. Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Tezas, West Virginia, Utah Territory, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana.

Senstor Sargent offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHENDEAS, The restoration of the Democratic party to power would be a great national calamity, to avert which all patriotic citizens should put forth their best efforts; and WHENDEAS, Nearly 90,000 Republican officials throughout the land understand themselves to be under orders from the President to abstain from participation in some of the necessary steps in this great work; therefore.

Resolved, That the President be requested to resoind his order forbidding participation by officials in the executive branch of the civil service in meetings, cancases, conventions, and committees of a political character.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of this resolution properly authenticated to the President.

Senator Sargent addressed the cancus on the subject presented by him, and was followed by other gentlemen, who spoke with much carnestness against the above order of the President, and of the injury which has resulted to the Republican party by its enforcement, the Democrats reaping largely the advantage. There was a general concurrence in the proposition presented. The debate was mainly confined to the proposition of Senator Sargent, and with merely incidental references to the President, but not

sonted. The debate was mainly confined to the proposition of Senator Sargent, and with merely incidental references to the President, but not alluding to his Southern policy.

On motion of Senator Edmunds, the resolutions were referred to the Congressional Committee, with power to confer with the President on the subject.

On motion of Representative Price, it was resolved that the Chairman of the caucus be authorized to appoint a committee of eleven members of the House to confer with such committee as may be selected by the Republican Senators with a view to consultation with reference to questions that should properly be considered by the present session.

The proceedings of the caucus were entirely harmonious, and an adjournment took place after a session of two hours.

THE BANKRUPT LAW. ATTEMPT TO SECURE ITS REPRAI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April. 10.—Senstor MeCreery disappointed an audience which waited
for two hours to-day to hear one of his humorvainly endeavored to show that enormous defalcations by Treasury officials have been concealed at the Department, and Gen. Gordon had unsuccessfully sought to make political capital out of the attempt of the House to give Gen. Shields a life pension because he was not

elected its Doorkeeper, Senator McCreery a last arose, and said that his constituents de sired the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and that he would do nothing to delay the passage of the bill, and sat down. The Senate adopted the amendments of its Judiciary Committee with-out discussion, and Stanley Matthews presented his substitute. In supporting it, he was interrupted by Mr. Dawes, who recommended that it should conform more closely to the excellent insoivent laws of Massachusetts. It is very evident that when the vote is reached in the evident that when the vote is reached in the Senate the Bankruptcy act will be repealed, although there is a possibility that Matthews' substitute may be adopted, perhaps in an improved form. The debate will not be continued to-morrow, as it is necessary to pass the Deficiency bill, some of the Departments of the Government having come to a standstill for lack of funds, which should have been appropriated last year. Yet the Democrats say they have not crippled the Government by their pretended economy.

COMMITTEE WORK.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The House Committee on Levees to-day agreed to a bill appointing a Commission to report upon the Mississippi levees. The Commission is to consist of three army officers and three civilians. The entering wedge for this great levee appropriation is made by a proposition to appropriate \$250,000 for a preliminary survey, yet the House refused to-day to pay a laborer to clean the

THE EVENERS.

The House Committee on Agriculture will meet to-morrow morning, and expects to dispose of the bill for the transportation of live stock in connection with the Eveners' question.

There is great diversity of opinion among members concerning this measure. They generally speak of it as a subject which is sure to be de feated in Congress. Some of the members hold that on the consolidated railway lines between New York and Chicago the plan of controlling railways might not be unconstitutional. Congress, according to their ideas, has no authority to interiere with local lines, as it is an infringement upon the rights of States. The railroad companies have rights of States. The railroad companies have notified the Committee that they are willing to adopt suitable cars for the transportation of cattle, but claim that most of these schemes before Congress, like the one to come up to-morrow, are in the interest of useless cars. The Committee as a whole think that, in a humanitarian point of view, something will yet arise to regulate stock in transit, but that the measure before the Committee goes beyond that, and secures personal advantages to those seeking to secure its passage, and also conflicts with the general laws.

INCOME TAX.

A PROPOSITION TO RE-ENACT THE LAW.

Apelal Disputed to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Ways and
Means Committee will undoubtedly report a bill
restoring the income tax. The Committee proeded so far as to agree by a vote of 6 to 5 to retain in the bill the section which proposes to restore that law. The details will probably be restore that law. The details will probably be arranged on Friday. It cannot be ascertained that the Committee favored a proposition to exclude the salaries of Congressmen from the exemption. Various plans have been suggested for the details of the bill. One is that salaries under \$2,000 shall be exempt, and that incomes above that he tayed according to amount. It cannot be be taxed according to amount. It cannot be definitely stated what the vote is as to individ-nals, but the Southern men of the Committee have expressed themselves in favor of the tax, and they undoubtedly were supported by Sayler PRICE FIVE CENTS.

(Ohio) and Burchard (Illinois). The vote would then stand: For the reimposition of the tax, Tucker, Robbins, Gibson, Harris, from the South, and Sayler and Burchard from the North. This would leave the following for the negative vote: Wood, Banks, Kelley, Phelps, and Garfield.

The proposition which is

MOST LIKELY TO BE AGREED TO,
if any, is to assess a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$2,000 and not exceeding \$5,000, 3 per cent on all incomes that are more than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000, and of 4 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$10,000. The exemptions proposed in one plan are military and naval pensions, and \$2,000 of ordinary income; \$2,000 for each five persons of every religious or social community bolding all their property, and the income therefrom, jointly and in common; all national, State, and municipal taxes paid within the year; all
LOSSES ACTUALLY SUSTAINED
during the year arising from fires, floods, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and dobts ascertained to be worthless but not estimated; depreciat on of values, sums paid for interest, rent, labor to cultivate land or to conduct any other business from which income is derived; rent of residence; amount paid for ordinary repairs of residence; amount paid for ordinary repairs of residence; salarios of the President of the United States, and all Judges of the United States, and all Judges of the United States, and state of the President of the United States, and state of the President abould be adopted, would be made for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878. It is also proposed to tax incomes of incorporations at the rate of 4 per cent.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—App was made to-day to the House Pacific Railroad was made to-day to the House Pacific Railroad Committee for reconsideration of its action in agreeing to report the Thurman Funding bill. The application is accompanied by the statement that they desire to submit new points. It is thought the Committee may hear an argument. Meantime the railroad lobby has been transferred to the House. The lobby seems to have been strengthened by new material. The tactics will doubtless be to prevent the bill from being considered by all sorts of dilatory motions, as there can be no chance of prevent. motions, as there can be no chance of preventing its passage if it is once considered. This has been a bad winter for the Gould lobby. Failure has met it everywhere. Gould attributes his defeat to the Texas Pacific influence,

He shook the dust of the Capital from his feet last night.

PENSION BILL.

OPPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. debated the new Pension bill. The only item upon which any issue will be made is that which proposes to abolish all Pension Agents, and to pay pensions hereafter direct through the Treasury of the United States. It was claimed that pay pensions hereafter direct through the Treasury of the United States. It was claimed that this plan would result in great saving. A statement was produced showing that, while the Pension Agents receive salaries of \$3,000 and \$4,000 each, their salarles and incidental expenses range from \$16,000 to \$18,000. Smith, of Pennsylvania (Republican), having charge of the bill, was frank enough to state, not, now-ever, until compelled to do so, that out of that amount the Agents have to pay clerks and all expenses. Smith claimed that the change would save the Government \$300,000 annually, and that there would be less dangur of defalcation. It is proposed that each pensioner shall be paid by checks directly, without the intervention of any agent or attorney. Bragg, of Wisconsin, said the man who supposed that there was an economy in the proposed change should be classed with the inventor of the Keely motor. The present system Bragg thought a good one, and he did not wish to have the pensioners cast upon the mercy of speculators. Ben Butler advocated his old scheme of paying pensioners through the postmasters. The passage of the bill is doubtful.

WORK FOR CONSULS.

STATE DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR TELLS THE WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10:-The following circular has been issued by the State Department, to foreign Consuls of the United States,

ment, to foreign Consuls of the United States, in response to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Department of State, Washington, March 18.—To the Consular Officers of the United States in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Gormany—Gentleney: The Secretary of the Treasury has represented to the Department, in a letter dated the 12th inst., the desirability of supplying the Appraisers at the principal Customs Houses in the United States, promptly and regularly, with trustworthy information respecting the prices of the productions of your several districts. It is stated that of some classes of stude goods no sales are made in the foreign manufacturers to their agents in the United States for sale; and that in each cases where the goods pay an ad valorem duty it is believed to be the practice to invoice them below the true market value abroad. This mode of consignment, instead of actual sale, is reported to be increasing annually, and the revenue is defrauded of large sums by manufacturers, who thus escape the payment of the lawful duties, and at the same time inflict serious injury upon American industries.

To obviate in some measure these difficulties, it is recommended that the Consular officers at the principal commercial centres of Europe should be instructed to transmit at less twice a month, directly to the Appraisers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, or to such ports as receive the bulk of the goods invoiced at their several offices, and also through this department to the Treasury Department, as statement showing the prices at which actual sales are made to other countries of the leading strices of export to the United States without regard to the values stated in the invoices that pass through the Consulate. If printed prices current can be obtained they should also be sent to the Appraisers, and, if not, the information ahould be sought from the best sources available. In the case of st in response to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury:

rail and painstaking compliance with them which the importance of the subject is deemed to demand. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, F. W. Saward.

Assistant Secretary of State.

This circular-letter, as stated, has been issued and transmitted to Consular-Agents in response to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary has, however, gone a step further, recommending to Congress the embodiment of the substance of the circular in a statute. In a letter of the 12th ult., to Senator Sargent, he said: "The importance of prompt, accurate, and direct information from Consuls to the Appraisers of the leading ports is so manifest that I toink it would be better to require it, by express provision of law, from our Consuls." In accordance with the suggestion of Secretary Sherman, the Senate has added to the pending Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill a clause covering the point, giving to the circular, in the event of its adoption, the force of law.

NOTES AND NEWS. AN ADMINISTRATION VICTORY.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Adm

tration gained a victory in the executive sea to-day. Prof. John W. Hoyt, of Wiscon to-day. Prof. John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, who has been prominently connected with agricultural progress, and who was a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, was recently nominated as Governor of Wyoming in place of Gov. Thayer, removed. Gov. Thaver, who is ex-Senator from Nebraska, came on here and personally appealed to his old associates not to supersede him, but he had approved an act passed by the Territorial Council changing the judicial acts which the Senate recently annulled, and those Senators who had opposed this act could not well sustain the Governor who had approved it, so Prof. Hoyt was confirmed. It is one of the best appointments yet made.

LAL SALE CRAS. E. RADDIN & CO., 118 & 120 Wnbash-av. us and Caps. Notions, &c., STEPHENS, THE CHIROP odist, 124 Dearborn-st., ave. lusiant relief. Stephens All-light Salve for burns, bolk-corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; drug-glats have it; 25c per box. IR GOODS. the Guesta sent C. U. D. anywhere, the agent for the "MULTIPORAL" has made to order and warranted.

E BURNHAM, rew W. Madison St., CHICAGO. M. 1962 HOUSE HAIR STORE, see best place in Chicago for Hair with white or retail. Improved many waves a specialty. 40 Money or 270 Maddon-at Catalogues. Mics. HATTIE M. HULL.

IMPORTANT. TRADE SALE '00DS 11. 9:30 A. M. DREES SILKS S. CARPETS, ETS HARNESS. RGE SALE OF KERY 111, at 9:30 a. m. LATES i be offered in open lots. Also, TOTLET SETS. N. Auctioneer. *rtgage Sale CASS-ST.,
adding and Ohlo-sts...
immencing at 10 o'clock a.m. E ENTIRE D FURNITURE. uits, Extension Table; Fine Ourtains, and Household it. LYON, Auctioneer. OREHOUSE & CO., AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK, JITS, ABER SETS. arroam, and Office Furniture ETC., ETC. EHOUSE & CO., Austloneers. FRIEDMAN, April 10, at 9:30 o'clock, ages Crockery

ns for the suspension of his sentence from icers of the courts which tried him. This is case which at one time attracted wide atten in the country from the prominence of the roon with whom it was charged that Capt.

person with whom it was charged that Capt. Hartt was engaged in speculating in army supplies. The court that tried him was ordered by Gen. Burnside. If the case is reopered, interesting developments may be expected.

A SOURCE OF REVENUE TO BE CUT OFF.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washinstons, D. C., April 18.—The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Turner imposes a fine of not less than \$5,000 or not more than \$5,000 upon any Senator or Representative who shall act as attorney for any railroad or other corporation created by the Government, or for any patentee of the United States, or for any mail contractor or their assigns.

States, or for any mail contractor or their assigns.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, Governor of Wyoming Territory: Thomas Adamson, of Penosylvania, Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; Thomas M. Dawson, of California, Consul at Apia, Samoan Islands; John G. Austen, Consul at Iliolio; John G. Hall, of New Hampshire, United States District Attorney for New Hampshire; Jessie W. Griest, of Pennsylvania, Indian Agent at the Otoe Agency, Nebraska.

Collectors of Customs—William H. Huse, Newburyport, Mass.; John W. Howell, Fernandina, Fla.; Samuel H. Doten, Plymouth, Mass.; James Brady, Jr., Fall River, Mass.

Postmasters—Gilmore M. Stratton, Clay Centre, Kan.; Louis C. Crittenden, Paoli, Kan.

The executive session of the Senate was largely devoted to the discussion of the case of John W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, nominated to displace John M. Thayer, formerly of Nebraska, as Governor of Wyoming. Prof. Hoyt's momination was reported adversely from the Committee on Territories, but the Senate, by a small majority, confirmed it.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The first installment of silver certificates, amounting to \$40,000, was delivered to-day from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to the United States Treasurer. They will be shipped to New York, where there is a demand for \$8,000,000 of silver certificates of various denominations.

denominations.

The bill reported from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day limits future appointments at large so that there shall not be at any time in the Naval Academy more than ten cadet midshipmen thus appointed, together with an amendment embodying a proposition to reduce the number of cadet engineers from fitty to twenty-five. The provisions of the bill do not apply to cadets already in the Academy.

THE RECORD.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10 .- Two Senators were added to the Committee on Mississipp

the Committee on Pensions to report a bill granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 7812, their widows and orphans, and said that he

yould call it up on the 30th inst.
On motion of Mr. Wallace, the bill for the relief of John W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania

was passed.

The bill for the relief of John C. McBurney, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sec-ond District of Georgia, gave rise to debate, Mr. Davis claiming that this report showed ac-Revenue to the amount of \$50,000,000, and Mr. Dawes contending that it was but an apparent deficit, growing out of the mode of accounting by the Treasury Department for all uncollected revenues being charged to Collectors until finally

ettled by the Department.

Mr. Allison said that on the table referred to by Mr. Davis, Collector McBurney stood a defaulter to the amount of over \$90,000, while the report of

Mr. Matthews offered an amendment to the bill to repeal the Recumption act. Referred.

Mr. Gordon rose to a correction of the journal of yesterday, by which it appears that the bill of the House placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of the army was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. When the bill was announced, he rose in his place and moved its present consideration, to which Mr. Edmunds objected. He held that under the twenty-fifth rule the bill ought not to have been referred, but that it was still on the table or had been errongously referred.

The Chair stated that the bill had been read by title, and the Chair had announced the reference when the grentleman rose.

now in a better condition where it was than it would be on the table without reference.

Mr. Gordon said it was not now a question as to the success of the bill, and he would like to test the sense of the Senate as to whether the objection he had made was of a character to keep the bill before the Senate.

The Chair suggested that the Senator put his suggestion in the form of a motion.

Mr. Gordon suggested that the Chair rule whether the bill was or not in the Military Committee.

The Chair ruled that it was in that Committee.

Mr. Gordon said, without disrespect to the Chair, and only to obtain the sense of the Senate, he would appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Before a vote was taken he withdrew his appeal, and offered a motion to correct the journal so as to read as follows: "If there be no objection the bill will be considered as read a second time."

Mosers, Merrimon and Hereford objected to this, as not stating accurately the words of the Chair.

Mr. Gordon again amended his motion to simply strike out the words "referred the Committee on Military Affairs."

Mr. Edmunds said that the object of the Senator was to have present action on the bill, while his object was to prevent present action, and have the bill properly considered in the same manner as other bills were. His objection having prevented the attainment of the object of the Senator from Georgia, the bill took the ordinary course, and it was therefore properly before the Military Committee.

After further debate Mr. Gordon withdrew his

and it was therefore properly before the Military Committee.

After further debate Mr. Gordon withdrew his motion, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, which came up as unfinished business from yesterday.

Mr. McCreery said the Judiciary Committee had assigned to him the charge of the bill. He should oppose all efforts to amend the present law, for, if it took five months in the winter to perfect the former bill, what could they expect to do with a new bill in the warm aummer months? His Legislature had instructed him to vote for a repeal of the act. Nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky favored the repeal, and he would say nothing to delay the passage of the bill or to provoke discussion in opposition to it.

Mr. Matthews offered as a substitute for the bill his own bill to establish a uniform isw on the subject of bankruptcy. He agreed with Mr. McCreery that the present law contained but little that was good, and that little so embarrassed by delays and vexations as to be hardly worth consideration. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of his bill, comparing it with and pointing out the differences between its provisions and the existing law. He contended that the bill existing law.

Fuller-Authorizing the issuing of Treasal-Bang notes, the taking up of greenbacks and National-Bang notes, prohibiting a contraction of the currency, and repealing the Internal Revenue laws. By Mr. Turner—Making it illegal for any member of either House of Congress to act as general advisory attorney for certain corporations and patentees; also, a joint resolution directing the Committees on Civil-Service Reform of the two Houses to Inquire into the propriety of Hunting Executive paironage by a constitutional amendment, and also into the propriety of adopting some new method of keeping the accounts of the Federal Government. w, win Mr. Garnet in the Chair, on the ion Appropriation bill.

a bill appropriates \$29,286,574, and provides after July 1, 1878, pensions shall be paid by Treasurer of the United States, under the dium of the Secretaries of the Treasury and In... The items of the appropriation are as foliperated by the secretaries of the Treasury and In... The items of the appropriation are as folipe. For army invalids, \$13, 150, 000; for the survivors was of the War of 1812, \$1, 287, 978; for few manufactures are as \$250, 000; for new terminates are agreement.

bill ought to be entitled "A bill to rob the Pension Agent out of his pay." Mr. Smith iproceeded to argue in favor of the

Agrent out of his pay,

Mr. Smith proceeded to argue in favor of the bill.

Mr. Powers objected to that provision of the bill which abolishes the Pension Agencies, and argued that it would cost much more to carry out that plan than it costs now, and that it would entail delay and expense on the pensioners, who ought to be promptly baid.

Mr. Brarg also opposed the bill on two grounds: first, that it would cause delay in the payment of pensions; and, second, because the bill came, not from the Committee on Pensions, which had nothing to do with devising means for the payment of pensions, but which was monopolizing to itself the duties of the Naval Committee, Military Committee, and, in fact, all other standing committees of the House.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) denied the soundness of the objection to the bill, that it would cause delay in the payment of pensions, and said that it was proposed to divide the role into twelve equal parts, and to pay on those rolls every month instead of paying them all every quarter. This, he said, would much facilitate the work. Every pensioner would receive a quarter's pension at once, but the work of payment would go on continuously.

After remarks by Mr. Finley, the Committee rose without action on the bill, and the House adjourned.

Thereupon a caucus of Republican Senators and members was announced to be held at 8 o'clock this evening in the hall of the House.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 279 at 5:40 last evening was caused by a fire started by sparks from a chimney in a structure in the rear of No. 66 named Cummings. Damage, \$15.

The alarm from Box 326 at 6:40 last evening

was caused by a fire in a two-story and base ment building, No. 83 Dusold street, owned by ment building, No. 83 Qusold street, owned by John Hughes, and occupied as a residence by E. M. Taylor. The basement was occupied for storage purposes, ostensibly by another party, but when Officer Quinian and the firemen broke in there to get at the fire, they found a still and three mash tubs, and it was in this locality that the fire was situated. Damage trifling.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 20 at 7:30 last evening was caused by the ignition of foul air in what is known as the north rail mill of the Northwestern Rolling Mills, and the consequent explosion of the four-rail fanning-mill. Damage to building, \$50; to machinery, \$350. The flames were easily extinguished without sounding an alarm.

The alarm from Box 346 at 2:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective chimney setting fire to the roof of No. 127 North Morgan street, owned and occupied as a residence by Thomas Waugh. Damage, 10.

The alarm from Box 91 at 12:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective chimney setting farm of the flow of the f

Thomas Waugh. Damage, 10.

The alarm from Box 91 at 12:35 yesterday afternoon was caused by a defective chimney setting on fire the two-story frame building No. 804 Clark street, owned by Mrs. Klassen, and occupied by Thomas Miller. No damage.

The alarm from Box 278 at 6:45 last evening was caused by a fire in the frequently-scorched structure Nos. 103-5-7 Canal street, a three-story and basement building. The fire originated from unknown causes about in the apartments of Kappes & Eggers, furniture dealers, or in the molding factory of Frielen & Klicka. The Fire Department responded promptly, and, as the fire had gained but little headway when it was discovered by watchman John Meile, it was easily extinguished. Kappes & Eggers lose about \$1.300 by fire and water, which is fully covered by insurance; Frielen & Klicka lose about \$500; Bassett & Co., picture-frame makers, on the second floor, lose about \$500; Bassett & Co., picture-frame makers, on the second floor, lose about \$100 by water. The building is owned by W. S. Hall, and was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, fully covered by insurance in Eastern companies.

AT URBANA. ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, 111., April 10.—This morning a fire broke out in Busey's Block, in Urbana, and, before it was stopped, destroyed that block and a stone building adjacent. The buildings destoyed were three stories high, and among the best in the city. Busey's Block was occupied below as a bank by the owners, the Busey Brothers, the second floor for offices, and the third as a public hall. The fire apparatus of Urbana consists of a Babcock only, and, when the fire was discovered, a message was sent to this city for a steamer, which promptly responded, and aided in confining the fire to the block in which it originated. The losses and insurance are as follows: Busey Brothers, on building, \$10,000; insured in the Hartford for \$5.000; Pheenix, of Hartford, for \$3,000; and Home, of New York, for \$1,000; Gen. Charles Black, loss on building, \$6,000; insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, for \$4.000; F. E. Eubelling, boot and shoe dealer, building best in the city. Busey's Block was occupied Black, loss on building, \$6,000; insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, for \$4,000; F. E. Eubeling, boot and shoe dealer, building crushed by a falling wall, loss, \$1,500; stock saved; F. M. Snyder, Republican printing office, \$2,550; insured for \$500 on a Taylor press; Ahren's saloon, loss \$100; no insurance. The Busey Brothers removed their books and cash, and all the stocks of goods except the printing office were saved with little loss. The fire originated from a defective flue caused by burning papers in a stove, which caused by burning papers in a stove, which gnited the soot.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., April 10 .- The rope manufactory of Bonte & Co.. at Dayton, Ky., a sub-urb of this city, burned this morning. The oss is estimated to be \$45,000; insurance. 25,000, as follows: Buffalo, \$1,125; Rochester, \$20,000, as follows: Bullalo, \$1,125; Nochester, Pa., \$1,125; Allemania, of Pittsburg, \$1,125; Millville, of Millville, N. J., \$1,500; Toledo, \$1,125; New York Central, Union Springs, N. Y., \$1,125; Firemen's Fund, of New York, \$1,125; People's, of Newark, \$1,500; Union, Cincinnati, \$1,500; Commercial, Cincinnati, \$5,000; National, Cincinnati, \$2,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, \$3,750.

AT BELLEVUE, O. BELLEVUE, April 10.—The large grain eleva-or owned by the Patrons of Husbandry, and leased by John Decker, was entirely destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$15,000. The building was insured for \$4,000, \$1,000 each in the Phoenix, Home, Niagara, and Rhode island Associations. The grain was insured for \$6,000, \$3,000 each in the Home of New York and Phenix of Brooklyn. Cause of the fire unknown.

AT BURLINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 10.—The dwelling of Mr. William D. Morton, in the northern portion of this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Mr. Morton had insurance on the house and furniture to the amount of \$900, but esti-mates his loss to be considerably more.

NEAR CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 10.—A large barn belonging to Jasper Wakefield, four miles west of here, was destroyed by fire to-day, together

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 10 .- Much interest is manifested in the proceedings of the Convention of the Liberal Societies of Illinois, of which is manifested in the proceedings of the Convention of the Liberal Societies of Illinois, of which the second day's session passed off to-day. A number of delegates arrived to-day in addition to the forty mentioned by The Trebune yesterday. The work of the Convention began to-day at 9 a. m., and continued until 5 p. m., with a sermon in the evening at 7:30. The work is incessant, every sermon and discourse being freely and thoroughly discussed. Among those who participated to-day were the Revs. Jones, of Janesyills, Hunting, of Davenport, Collyer, of Chicago, Wendte, of Cincianati, Herbert, of Geneva, Sunderland, of Chicago, Blake, Quincy, and Learned, of St. Louis. This evening the Rev. Wendte, of Cincianati, preached an eloquent sermon on "The more thou searchest, the more thou shalt wonder." The church was crowded and the audience greatly edified.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 10.—The Northern Indiana Congressional Association is in session here, with a good attendance. The Rev. H. J. Macomber, of Bremen, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. L. P. Rose, of Orland, Scribe. Today resolutions were adopted favoring the appointment of a State Missionary. Papers on a variety of topics were read, and followed by general discussion to-night. The Rev. Dr. Ray. of Chicago, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, addressed the Association. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 10.—The Ottawa Presbriery commenced its session here to-day. It includes the Counties of Grundy, LaSalle, Kendall, Ogle, Kane, Lee, and Dekalb. Some forty ministers and elders are in attendance, and much interest is manifested. There are two candidates for ordination. The labors will be brought to a close to-morrow.

SUICIDE says that Charles Pardee, aged 70, and reputed a wealthy banker of Skanesteles, this State.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Bugbee, of Indiana, Forced to Pale His Ineffectual Forgeries.

Appearance of a New Dog-Star on the Massachusetts Horizon.

The Magnificent Bookkeeping o Mr. Chace, of Fall River, Mass.

His Financial Management of the Union Mills, at That Place.

An Issue of \$500,000 in Notes Based on the Greenbackers' Plan.

Modest Steal of \$70,000 by a Colorado Bank President.

The Camden Fiend Grasps New Laurels from the Hands of the Devil.

THE CHAMPION THIEF. FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10.—S. Angier hace, Treasum of the Union Mills, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$480,000. The inks and other corporations are all secure a

ar as heard from. FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10.-The Union Mills have been attached by Henry T. Pearse private banker, Providence. Chase, the Treas rer, in a letter to the Directors, acknowledges \$480,000 defalcation. Some of the Directors are

aid to be on the mill paper.

The Five-Cent Savings Bank, of this city, which Chase is President, is said to be secure, out they are exacting sixty days' notice from

lepositors.

The defalcation has been going on for years. Recently the paper of the Union Mills has been cattered freely, though regarded good by the anks. The corporation is an old one, and as it has been erecting a new mill lately the surplus f paper afloat did not attract attention. Yes terday some of the paper went to protest in ton, New York, and other places. It is be lieved a large amount was sold in New York, Providence, New Bedford, Boston, Lowell, Taunton, and other places. Much of the paper has strong indorsement, and it is believed that, between assets of the mills and the Directors, all claims will be met. Chace, the defaulting Treasurer, occupied

high social position, is about 58 years of age, and has been a resident of Fall River since 1822. He was a member of the House in 1865, and of the State Senate in 1867 and 1868. Besides being the Treasurer of the Union Mills, he was President of the Second Nationa Bank and of the Five-Cent Savings Bank. The defalcation is represented by the over issue of notes of the Company. The discovery was made vesterday when one of the notes went to protest. Investigation was begun immediately, and lasted all night. The Directors final-

y became convinced that nearly half a million f the corporation's money had Chace, and was covered by notes bearing his own indorsement. Until within a short the notes of the corporation were held, to a large amount, of five Boston banks—the Na-tional Bank of Redemption, the New England Trust Company, the Webster National, the State National, and the First National. These banks recently declined to receive the notes of the Union Mills, and thus Chace found himself unable to meet the payment of the note which

went to protest, disclosing the defalcation.

The Union Mill Company was started in 1859 by Hale Remington, of Fall River, who associated with bimself David Anthony, S. Angier Chace, and Oliver Chace. The nominal capit was \$155,000. The par value of the stock is

was \$155,000. The par value of the stock is \$1,000, and it has been in such demand that it has at times sold as high as \$8,000 per share. The last sales made a few months ago realized between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per mile. The milemployed 500 operatives, and the weekly payroll amounted to \$18,500. The annual product of the mill was 12,500,000 yards of what are technically called print-cloths. It runs 44,784 spindles and 1,050 looms.

The credit of the corporation has stood remarkably high, and has been regarded as one of the strongest in Fall River, its paper being readily discounted by New England banks at low rates.

The Directors are as follows: John B. Anthony (President), Charles P. Dring (Holder), B. Durfee, Foster H. Stafford, Elijah C. Kilburn, William Mason, and S. Angier Chace.

Until within a few months Chace has been Treasurer of the Fall River manufactory,—the Directors of which, believing he had too many and too great responsibilities, elected another man. It is reported that William Mason, of Taunton, and Foster H. Stafford, who were among the largest stockholders of the Union Mills, recently disposed of their interest. Mason resigned his Directorship in the Company a year ago.

The second mill was built entirely from the

The second mill was built entirely from the earnings of mill No. 1.

The liabilities of the Company are largely in

earnings of mill No. 1.

The liabilities of the Company are largely in excess of the capital. According to the laws of the State, the officers and Directors are all individually liable for the debts of the corporation, and the chances are that the creditors of the Company are in little danger of suffering loss, which will principally fall upon the stockholders. It is said that Miller, one of the Directors, admits in conversation that he will lose his entire property, and it is probable that other Directors will share the same misfortune.

All attempts to interview Chase are repulsed, consequently no statement of his personal liabilities can be given, although they are known to be heavy. The only statement of the Directors of the Union Mills is that Chase confesses to using from \$480,000 to \$500,000 of the corporation's money, and commenced his operations three years ago.

It is said that Mr. Chace, a few days since, borrowed \$10,000 of H. B. Durfee, Treasurer of the Fail River Manufacturing Company, as a temporary loan, which must also be added to his other defalcations.

The statement of the Directors of the Union Mills is not yet prepared.

Mr. Chace has for years been one of the most

The statement of the Directors of the Union Mills is not yet propared.

Mr. Chace has for years been one of the most active citizens of Fall River. He was a member of the House in 1865, and of the State Senate in 1867 and 1868; was a member of the Central Baptist Church, and active in religious and benevolent movements. He enjoyed a high social position, having married a daughter of the late Dr. Nathan Durfee, of whose will he was one of the executors. He is President of the Five-Cent Savings Bank of Fall River, and there has been an attempted run unon the latter to meet the demands of depositors. The bank is pronounced secure, but the officers have taken the necessary precaution of requiring sixty days' notice to prevent a panic among depositors.

Mr. Chace was a Director of the Fall River Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company and Fall River Spool and Bobbin Company.

Mr. Chace was in Boston Monday and made efforts to raise a large sum of money. He applied to a well-known banking house for a temporary loan of \$10,000, which one of the firm was on the point of letting him have, when something impressed the banker that all was not right, and he declined to loan Mr. Chace the money. Had he done so the discovery of his criminality might have been postponed, but would not have been averted. He appeared on the 5th inst. to the Bank of Mutual Redemption for \$10,000 or \$20,000, but did not succeed in obtaining it.

succeed in obtaining it. PRETTY LIVELY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LARAMIE, April 10.—Agent Leman, who are rived here to-day from Dodge City, gives an ac count of a row which occurred there this morn ing, which resulted in the killing of the Sheriff and two cow-boys. The Sheriff attempted to arrest the drovers, and in the general exchange of shots which followed all three men were

STILL THEY COME. DENVER, Col., April 10.—It is publicly an-nounced here that H. R. McIntire, President of the First National Bank of Lake City, and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Colora-do Springs, Col., has absconded with \$70,000. The first disclosures were made quite recently, and showed that McIntire had in the interim

following the death of the late President of the bank at Colorado Springs, and before the vacancy was supplied, secured from the deposits of this bank between \$30,000 and \$40,000. In addition to this, he has hypothecated stock of the two banks with which he was connected amounting to \$25,000. It is feared that the effect upon the Lake City bank will be irreparable, and that further disclosures will swell the estimate already made.

THE STRIKERS.
St. Louis, April 10.—The Globe Democraft Topeka special says Judge Foster, of the United States Court, which is in session there, has instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the strike on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. the strike on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and to indict all persons who can be proven to have interfered with or delayed mails.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The strike on the Santa Fe Road has ended, and has resulted in no gain to the strikers. They have not only gained nothing, but have lost positions which they might have held. Gov. Anthony has discharged and paid off the militia called here, the necessity of their presence having passed by, quiet having been restored, and trains run regularly over the line. As a precaution, a guard is on duty at the depot, but no trouble is anticipated.

ARMSTRONG. CAMDEN, N. J., April 10.—George W. Ellis this morning made affidavit before the Master in Chancery that, while serving out a sentence of sixty days in jail here, he was employed by the keeper in taking meats to some of the prisoners; that Hunter, who is charged with the murder of John M. Armstrong, approached him and offered him \$200 to put strychnine in the food of the man Graham, who recently confessed that he was employed by Hunter to murder Armstrong, and who is now in jail awaiting trial.

BUGBEE'S FORGERIES. Boston, Mass., April 10.—It is believed that the forgeries of Joseph W. Bugbee are more extensive than at first reported. Notes are continually going to protest, and there seems to be an impression that nearly all of the \$229,000 in notes held by the Boston banks are in some way

AGAIN RESPITED. New York, April 10.—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch says the execution of Robert McEvoy, for the murder of Maj. James J. Gregg, of Augusta, Ga., has been stayed from the 12th to the 19th inst.,—the third respite on legal

ESCAPED LYNCHING. BIDDEFORD, Me., April 10.-Savage, the murderer of Rose Vincent, because he "loved her so much," was hurried to prison to-day to avoid

MOSES. NEW YORK, April 10 .- Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, was to-day brought before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, but remanded until Friday.

DIVORCE.

Two People of New York, in Good Socia Standing, Wash Their Soiled Linen Be-fore the Greedy Scandal-mongers Herded in a Court-Room.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, April 10 .- The suit for absolute divorce by Mrs. Anna Newell against Lorenzo D. Newell was brought to trial to-day. The case has attracted much attention by reason of the social standing of the parties, well known ell's prominence as a suitor to obtain an estate of \$2,000,000 left by the late William H. Boardman, whose adopted daughter she claims she was. Mr. and Mrs. Newell were married at Boston in 1865. They lived together until June 20, 1874. Mrs. Newell accuses her husband of improper familiarities with a dashing young milliner named Candace M. Olney. moral lapses are said to have continued during the greater portion of 1878 and 1874, in this city, in England, and elsewhere. Mr. Neweil denies and makes a counter-charge of a similar nature against his wife. He also says she pabandoned him in 1874 without provocation. and prays for absolute divorce from her. Mr. and Mrs. Newell are middle-aged persons. Miss Gney was called as the first witness. She is a vivacious, goodlooking, and very "smart" woman of 36. She said she had formerly carried on the millinery business in Providence. For the past ten years she has been living in this city, where she does business. She said she became acquainted with Newell twenty years ago, and saw him in Providence quite frequently. Some of Newell's calls were of a social, others of a business nature. She went out to lunch with him there and elsewhere. Last summer she went to Boston with Newell and spent the day there. When she came to this city she met Newell at his hotel, went to amusements with him, and was generally came to this city she met Newell at his hotel, went to amusements with him, and was generally in his company as in that of a friend. She went to Albany with him on the night boat, while his wife was in Paris. This was simply a pleasure excursion. She went to Europe with Newell once, and corresponded with him while he was in Europe another time. A letter from the witness was read. The writer discussed the question as to "whether marriage." discussed the question as to whether marriage without love is virtuous. Some other letters from her, referring to the subject of love, were also produced, and the day was considered spicy by the hundreds who thronged the court-roo

THE WEATHER OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., April 11-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing weather, preceded in the northern portions by rain areas, southwest to northwest winds, and stationary or higher press-

ure and temperature.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 10.—A fearful wind-storm, accompanied with rain, raged here all last night. It was the severest known in Central Iowa for several years. The roof of the Farmers' Bank Building and the ornamental cornice of Whitton's Block were blown off.

Many signs, chimneys, fences, trees, out-houses, etc., were prostrated, and a high carnival was held generally with unstable articles. The are and temperature. standard signs, chimnels, lences, trees, out-nouses, etc., were prostrated, and a high carnival was held generally with unstable articles. The storm came from the southwest, and appeared in the form of a hurricane. The tree-buds were blown off, and the prospects for fruit in this section, so far as reported, are wholly ruined. The storm continued with considerable force throughout the day, but has abated somewhat to-night.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 10.—A heavy gale from the southwest has prevailed here since last evening, damaging telegraph-wires and blowing down fences and trees. At Prairie du Chien a brick exhibition building connected with St. Mary's Institute, under process of construction, was leveled to the ground. The gale continues blowing heavily to-night.

St. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—A great storm rages on the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad,—snow, wind, and rain. Cuts are drifted full, and trains delayed half a day. Telegraph lines are down and news meagre. relegraph lines are down and news meagre. This is the first interruption of travel on the road this winter. The storm is moving south.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 10. Pime. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weat 6:53 a.m. 29.581 46 62 S. 17 Clear 11:18 a.m. 29.592 55 45 8. 28 Clear 2:06 p.m. 29.522 55 33 8. 26 Clear 3:53 p.m. 29.529 59 33 8. 26 Clear 9:00 p.m. 29.529 59 65 S. W 14 Pair 10:18 p.m. 29.620 48 70 S. W 16 Fair

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CRICAGO. April 10-Midnight.
Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

DANIEL SCHILLER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 10.—A, tobacco and cigar dealer named Daniel Schiller left this city for Bloomington yesterday morning early, and has not since been heard from. He has not has not since been heard from. He has not been seen in Bloomington by the men whom he intended to visit. He is not known to be involved to any extent, and no good reason can be given for his absence. Some think that he has absconded, while others think that he may have been robbed, as he had quite a sum of money with him. He left a wife, who is nearly frantic with grief and a small child.

SECRETARY SHERMAN. Two More Interviews with New York Bankers

The Minister of Finance Unwilling to Tell Reporters Anything.

Yesterday.

A Hundred Millions in Gold Wanted by the Secretary.

Readiness of the Bankers to Help Him for Nothing, if They Can Make Something.

Their Proposition to Buy Bonds to Be Answered by the Secretary To-Day.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna NEW YORK, April 10.—Secretary Sherman held several more conferences with bankers tothe morning he was visited at the day. In Bank of Commerce by some of those who attended the previous day, and by others who wished to learn his views, or to express their own, on the subject of resumption, and informal discussions took place. From 1 until 4 p. m. he was closeted in the Sub-Treasury with the members of the old Syndicate. He again refused to talk with reporters, and placed an extra seal of secrecy on the mouths of those whom he admitted into his confidence, so that it was impossible to obtain particulars of the gestions advanced on either side at the meetings. The Secretary's business, however, is no secret. He believes he can still carry out the provisions of the Resumption law on the 1st of January next, provided the banks of the country will help him to \$100,000,000 more gold than, in the natural course of things, he would be able to accumulate. He has come here to feel the pulse of New York bankers before taking definite action. His idea is to throw himself, as it were, upon the patriotism and self-interest of the banking community, and ask them to assist him by taking low interest bonds, giving in lieu their guarantee to furnish him an equivalent in gold by Jan. 1. He has met with the heartiest offers of co-operation. The New York inanciers have expressed their willingness to enter into the project without hope of profit, which was one of the Secretary's conditions, but they ask in return that they shall be held safe from possible loss. This, the Secretary is willing to concede. The hitch is as to what terms or prices will secure the desired means. It is on this point that all the discussion has taken place, and, no to this evening, no of those whom he admitted into his confidence,

means. It is on this point that all the discussion

means. It is on this point that all the discussion has taken place, and, up to this evening, no agreement had been reached.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 10.—In regard to Secretary Sherman's conference with the bankers at the Sub-Treasury to-day no definite information could be obtained. It was rumored that the bankers had agreed to take a portion of the new 4 per cent lean on condition that: the Secretary new 4 per cent loan on condition that the Secretary would not remove the gold from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Sherman, when asked about

Sub-Treasury. Mr. Sherman, when asked about the matter, simply requested to be excused from being interviewed.

Sceretary Sherman made the Sub-Treasury office his headquarters to-day, where he was called upon by financial men. He had no formal conference with the representatives of the National, Banks, and banking firms. The "Secretary," said a leading banker to-day, "came here for the purpose of secretary in addition. "Secretary," said a leading banker to-day, "came here for the purpose of securing aid from the banks in the resumption of specie payment, and not to be dictated to or advised as to his precise plan." He stated to the officers of the National Banks that he required \$140,000,000 in gold to resume specie payments on Jan. 1, that he had on hand about \$50,000,000, and desired the banks, if they were willing to assist him, to subscribe for \$50,000,000 in bonds, which would make up the full amount. He also expressed his willingness to dispose of \$100,000,000 4 per cent bonds at par, with a commission of ½ per cent. After a general discussion, which was not favorable to the proposition in regard to the 4 per cent bonds, Secretary Sherman made an offer to dispose of \$50,000,000 4% per cents, and requested the banks and bankers to submit a proposition to him for the full arount, or any fractional part, thereof. bankers to submit a proposition to him for the full amount, or any fractional part thereof. It is understood that the National-Bank Presidents held a secret meeting last Tuesday night to consider the proposition that the banks should subscribe for 4-per-cents was voted down, and a committee was selected to prepare and submit in writing a new proposition which would be satisfactory to the banks. The proposition as decient upon is accompanied by arguments setting forth, among other things, that "the banks assembled are desirous of rendering all aid possible, gratis, in securing the resumption of specie payments, but in doing so certain things must be considered. The banks are willing to subscribe for the full amount of \$50,000,000 of bunds, and to sell them at the same price paid for them, asking and requiring no profit, but they must have something to say in regard to the classes of bonds to be issued. Four per cents they cannot use at all, as the sale is entirely too slow and uncertain. They would be willing to accept 4% per cents or 5 per cents of 1881, which could be placed more readily. They know that a large number of bonds which have been returned to this country from abroad on account of the remonetization of silver are now held on speculation, or have not been disposed of, and that the banks generally have more Government bonds now on hand than at any previous time since they were issued. The banks cannot assume any great risks in subscribing for the bonds proposed, and the market must be viewed perspectively, as well as in its present features. Should the market become flat and the demand for bonds cease, the banks cannot consent to assume the loss on such bonds as

with their equivalent in gold.

This proposition, it is understood, was presented to Secretary Sherman this afternoon.

A meeting was held to-day of members of the late 4 per cent Syndicate, composed of the First National Bank, August Belmont, representing the Rothschilds of Loudon, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and J. & W. Seligman & Co., at which it was decided to make a bid for the entire amount offered by the Secretary.

Hake a bid for the entire amount offered by the Secretary.

H. C. Fahnestock, George Bliss, and August Belmont called on Mr. Sherman, and had an interview with him. They informed him that they did not come as a Syndicate, but as representatives of banks and banking firms, to render substantial ald to the Government in its efforts to secure a speedy and permanent resumption of specie payments.

Secretary Sherman said be felt, confident of

specie payments.

Secretary Sherman said he felt confident of the ability of the Treasury Department to resume by Jan. 1, it not before that time, if he could secure the sale of \$50,000,000 of bonds, and claimed that, with the gold in the Treasury, the amount yet to come. \$50,000,000 realized from the sale of bonds, as he proposed, he would have nearly \$200,000,000 gold by Jan. 1, which would render resumption entirely practicable. The bankers said they were prepared to make an offer for 4% per cents, and, if it should be accepted, they would hold themselves ready to honor his drafts for gold upon issue of the bonds in installments of \$5,000,000 per month. The offer was submitted, and Secretary Sherman promised to give a finel answer. retary Sherman promised to give a final answer to-morrow, remarking that he would accept the bid which proved most favorable to the Gov-erment.

It is understood that the offer made by the sunderstood that the other made by the members of the late Syndicate was 103 gold for 4½s, and accrued interest.

Mr. Sherman stated to-day that he would remain in the city probably until Friday night. He will dispose of the bond question to-morrow, and will also visit the Custom-House.

CROP PROSPECTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 10.—The weather here is quite cool, but has been without frost. Fruit

and crop prospects are most promising. The heads of the forward wheat are now distinctly formed. The earliest harvest by several weeks Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WAUCON, Fulton Co., O., April 10 .- Our winter wheat is growing finely. We are sowing

DAVID CITY, Butler Co., Neb., April 10. Boring wheat all up and prospects for a fine crop. Acreage has been very largely increased. Special Disputes to The Tribune.
OLATHE, Johnson Co., Kan., April 10.—The

winter wheat in this county is at least one month in advance of ordinary seasons. The prospects for a large crop is 100 per cent over any previous year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 10.—Winter wheat above and beyond all comparison with any crop that we have had before, and a very large area.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

UUBANA, Ill., April 10.—The winter wheat prospects are splendid,—better than for several years. Larger area sown than usual, and not a single field but promises well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MARSHALL, Clark Co., Ill., April 10.—Winter wheat first rate. Pastures and meadows one month ahead of last year. Fruit prospects fair.

ROBINSON, Crawford Co., Ill., April 10.—Prospect of a large yield of fruit of all kinds. Winter-wheat prospects good.

Winter-wheat prospects good.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELIZAVILLE, BOODO CO., Ind., April 10.—We are having fine weather for spring work, and

ELIZAVILLE, Boons Co., Ind., April 10.—We are having fine weather for spring work, and farmers are taking advantage of it and pushing their work ahead. Corn going to market fast. Winter wheat never looked better.

Special Dispate to The Tribina.

BUSSEY, Marion Co., Ia., April 10.—Corn playing has commenced. Small grain doing tinely. Prospects for fruit extraordinarily good.

Special Dispate to The Tribina.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., Ia., April 10.—The spring wheat is just coming up, and looking well. Plowing for corn well advanced. Ground in good condition, but a little too dry.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.

Atlantic, Cass Co., Ia., April 10.—Spring wheat is growing finely, and has made a good stand. Acreage very largely increased.

San Francisco, April 10.—Crop reports received this evening from all parts of the State are of the most favorable character. With few exceptions, there is a prospect of an abundant harvest in all quarters. The southern portion of the State and the San Joaquin Valley, in which the crops failed last year, promise equally well with the northern valleys. In some localities there is a complaint that early-sown grain has grown so rank as to lodge, but this has not occurred to any material evient. The calities there is a complaint that early-sewn grain has grown so rank as to lodge, but this has not occurred to any material extent. The exceptions above referred to are the low bottoms in the Sacramento Valley, which were drowned out by the February floods, and the Tule Islands in the Delta of the Sacramento River. The latter are still flooded over the greater portion of their surface, and nothing nore than late crops of vegetables can be ex-

PORK-PACKING.

The Cincinnati Review of the Winter's Busi ness in the West. CINCINNATI, O., April 10.-The Cincinnati Price Current's twenty-ninth annual report of pork-packing in the West will be published to morrow. The total winter packing in the West was \$6,505,000; average net weight, 226 4-100 pounds; yield of lard, 38 61-100 per hog; cost per 100 pounds, net, \$4.99. Compared with last winter, there is a gain of \$1,404,000 in the number of hogs packed, 10.12 pounds in the average net weight, 4.53 in the average yield of lard, and a decrease of \$2.19 in the average cost per 100 pounds. The net total production cost per 100 pounds. The net total production of barreled pork was 723,868 barrels, an increase of 86,101. The aggregate packing for the twelve months ending March 1 was 9,048,565 hogs. The winter's product of lard was 761,192 tierces, of which it is estimated the visible supply in the West and seaboard, including interior points, was 250,000 tierces, or 33 per cent. The winter product of cured meats was 980,000,000 pounds, including barreled product, of which there was at large cities in the interior and at the seaboard 388,000,000 pounds. The report is elaborate in its presentation of details of the season's business and comparisons with previous years.

A DANGEROUS PROCEEDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 10.—Booth, who has en playing at the Opera-House here for the past week or ten days, was announced to appear to-night as Bertuccio in Victor Hugo's drama of "The Fool's Revenge." The house was crowded with admirers of the great actor. Everything was nearly ready to proceed with the play, when, without warning, the gas was turned off. sued, people tumbling over each other in the darkness. They finally reached the street without any serious mishap, when it was ascertained that the glims had been doused by direction of the Gas Company, they claiming that Mr. Gotthold, manager of the Opera-House, is indebted to them some \$1,100 for gas, and stating that they will furnish no more until the bill is paid. The trouble will probably be arranged to-morrow, when Mr. booth will continue his performances and complete his entitled. tinue his performances and complete his engagement. Carncross and Dixey, who are at Library Hall, received a large accession to their audience in consequence of the trouble at the Opera-House.

"EIN, ZWEI, DREI!"
NEW YORK, April 10.—Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, gave a farewell dinner to Bayard Taylor this evening at the Union League Club, and tomorrow Mr. Taylor sails for Plymouth, whence he proceeds to Berlin via Paris. No report of the proceedings at the dinner was made public. the proceedings at the dinner we made public. It was ascertained, however, that the guests included Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, Mayor Ely, ex-Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary Sherman, ex-Secretary Fish, ex-Secretary McCulloch, Judge Pierrepont, late Minister to Court of St. James, William Cullen Bryant, Gen. Hancock, John J. Astor, Royal Phelps, President Barnard, Peter Cooper, John Bigelow, the Hon. Wayne MacVeaga, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Charles Dudley Warner, William D. Howeils, Frederick E. Church, and others.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, April 10.—By agreement of Counsel in the State-House matter to-day, the matter as to the sufficiency of the examination of the plans submitted to the Board of Com missioners was ruled in favor of the Board b the Lower Court and appeal taken on questions the Lower Court and appeal taken on questions of law. The testimony on questions of fact was reserved for the trial of the injunction case, coming up the 15th.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education to-day, A. L. Roache, of Indianapolis, and Isaac Jenkinson. of Richmond, were re-elected Trustees of the State University, and the Hon. G. S. Orth, of Lafayette, to succeed the Hon. J. I. Morrison, of Kuightstown.

MOBILE, April 10 .- At Magnolia Park, in the first race, two miles, over 8 hurdles, Risk came in first, Mediator second, Dalgasian third. Time, 4:03. In the second race, mile heats, in the first heat Adventure was first, Bill Linck second, Burgoo third. Time, 1:50%. Second heat, Adventure first, Burgoo second, Bill Linck third. Time, 1:50%.

SEVERE COURT DISCIPLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., April 10.—The Supreme
Court of this State to-day suspended J. R. Webster, late Attorney-General, from practice in that Court until further orders, for words used in a brief in application for a rehearing in the case of Clough, convicted of murder. The matter has caused considerable excitement among the attorneys of this city and State.

SHORT-HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Joseph, Mo., April 10.—The sale of Short-Horns here to-day by Messrs. Gardner & Cowan, of Holt County, was fairly attended and toward, of from country, was tarry attended and moderately successful. About forty head were sold, the highest price paid for any animal being \$305, and the average being \$135 per head. The ages of the animals were from 1 to 5 years, the most of them being 1 and 2 years old.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, April 10 .- Arrived, stea Pereire, from Havre, Algerine, from Liverpool; State of Virginia. from Glasgow.
LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Steamships Queen, D. Steinmann, and Donau, from New York, Nova Scotis, from Baltimore, and Egbert, from Boston, have arrived out.

THE BLACK HILLS. DEADWOOD, April 10.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by an assay of \$300 gold per ton obtained from quartz which was taken from a mine in Whitewood Gulch, about a mile from Deadwood. This vicinity heretofore has been very little prospected.

END OF THE POTTER LAW. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 10.—In the Circuit Court to-day a lot of suits brought under the otorious Potter law were dismisse alendar by Judge Stewart, thus en

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Thom for Several Years. NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877. - DEAR SIR: Having for ser-eral years used your medicines, douotingly at arst, but New YORK, Ann.4, 18.1. It is a continuity at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full conditions it is no less a piesaure than a duty to thanking the provided the solution of the conditions are resorted to as often as occasion there and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relationary the libitinest frequently and freely, almost less apply the libitinest frequently and freely, almost less apply the libitinest frequently and freely, almost less apply the libitinest frequently and freely. Fully yours (Signed)

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this severtisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and to The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may ander. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Paloitation of the Heart,
Bysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the pure or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will a few moments cure Cramps, Spanna, Sour Stoman, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cola Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always Carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops is was will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. Bit better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. Then he a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever Ague and all other Maiarious. Billous Searlet Tiphod Fellow, and other Fevers (added by KADWAY TILL SO quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THIS per bottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures: so quiek, as real are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicina. Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent con-cates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fulfa and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it prepare the waste of the body with new and agond material

Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Orinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Disbetes, Dro Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine, Brig Diseases, Albuminuris, and in all cases where there brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mi with substances like the white of an egg, or threads white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billous app ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DB. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Recover and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, cause I had suffered for twelve years. I took est better of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottless of your Ready Relief; and there is not a size, tumor to be seen or felt, and I feet better, smarter, the specific part of the resolvent and the resistance of the was in the left. Side of the bowels, over the great was in the left. Side of the bowels, over the great write this. O you for the benefit of others. To use publish it of you choose.

HANNAH P. WAR PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. Ann Arnor. Mich., April 30, 1975.—Dr. Rapyal-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Replating Pills, and also using the Resay Relief about the property of the property of the most eminent physicians of our Medical Colleges mounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was property of the most of the property of the property of the most of the property of the

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

MRS. Restinable lady, and very benevoiest. Seatlmable lady and the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons affice nai tumors. We have heard of some senected by it. Yours respectfully any property of the seatled by it.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

READ FALSE AND TRUE

CURRENT

THEN AND When the mist of the s Over the mountain's. The flowers our young. Were lovelier far than

When the glittering cr Over a silver shore, And down in the caves Gemming each shell-

Above us the cloud-pile Beneath us the shimm Threading the emerald While the forests were With the blush of th

And pattering feet wen When the morning ha But scintillant fountain Through the opening Awakening prince and Alike, from some que Liquescently came the r With shimmering lock And the mist of the mor Away from the waking

And now, in the garish While the music of clus Has gathered a sorrow

While Erebus' doors are And shadows come or Whispering softly and s When the mist of the me Over the mountain's be When the flowers our you Were loveller far than

WILMINGTON.

FEEDING THE On Friday afternoon a numet in the menagerie, adjoint London Circus, in Gilmon test of an experimental shoe the mouth of a canuon.
pointed for the experimen ing charged with air, and the their account by charging ne and loss. Before separating invited to witness the feed all of whom had fasted twe were in a frantic state of development of appetite.

The ravenous beasts howly when the feeders approached the big ion sat on his had like a bass of thunder. The frog over and over and over now and then a wild, hoarse laughed. The laugh of a huble to hear. There are eight and one—a blind hvens—is all were restless, and ran exide, snarling and snapping. In one cage four lithe at dashed themselves repeated and their cried, unlike the were wierd, and strange, and ioness, whose little cubs armonths old, kept her temp quired all her mother natifient with the playful cub but she was, because of that. At last, after a brief seas the keepers pitchforked in meat, and bone, and musel. The flerchess with which the first thing done was to meat, and then, with head tail aswitch, the animal log imaginary foe who might dathe food away.

Bones were crushed and red blood ran from the worked the rending of the A few of the animal log imaginary foe who might dathe food away.

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Bones were crushed and red blood, and the panthers, head, other, two on a board cage, and two on the floor, a ed, and grouled, as they expliciously and jealously. A was the tantalizing meal, in life in those long, supple

Presently a yell, a growl, succession of terrific defiant cage of panthers. Keepers, men hurried to the scene. the panthers, those on the ceased their meal, and w warning had sprung at eac end of the cage. The sho shook the iron barring in its with claws, biting with teeth in air, they wrestled there over and over they rolled Nether gave a sign of fear panthers, and it was a quest to the death of one or the of bunch and blow and vigo strong men with beavy-iron feroclous fight was stopped. While it proceeded the wonderfully stirred up. 'mained inpassive, resting h mountain of meat; but th sympathy, and paced their in great excitement. The aroused, and for a time fa food. The elephanits tu panthers' cage, and as many could conveniently get one cabin did so, chattering the v jockeys on a track.

VICTORIA AND TH Philadelphia
It was mentioned in a p lately "gone the rounds of Queen Victoria was so well new Pope that she would him by sending an Ambass Since the unfortunate eldest daughter of Henry V of Queen Elizabeth, Engla any diplomatic relations v years ago, after Rome had Capital of Italy, an Englis Victor Emmanuel was estab gustus Paget, who had pre-Minister to Victor Emmanu gustus Faget, who had pre Minister to Victor Emman was in Florence, followin changed to the Palace of th Several other Powers ser Pope, at the Vatican; but I the policy established by E succeeded to the throne inmatically recognize the Pop poral or a spiritual sovereig James II. sent an ostentation nocent XI., at the head of tlemaine. Three years later discowned fugitive, with his William and Mary, his sonafter their acceptance of the tion of Rights. This was put tion of the Parliament, and the British sovereign from must be a Protestant, and the British sovereign from must be a Protestant, and the family who should becolic or marry one should the and privileges of Royal posand privilege

book. The object of this the succession to the thit the succession to the thit title states, "for the bette and liberties of the subject that, on the failure of the subject that the protestant line to and dignity of England, It was by virtue of this er lst day of August, 1714, the a German, historically knocame King of England. It wiso in the Act of Settlem of the British crown who to, or shall hold communication, or shall marry a I the crown. The words in been understood and act been understood and act forbidding any "commu-tween the British sover-Under such interpretation not send a diplomatic Env

MADAME B The sensational rumor and the ruse perpeti to-day by a committee, ner, visiting Tarrytown of the dead abortionis the residence of the wand looked upon the r mal report, and p

Y'S REMEDIES.

R. R. t Pains in from One to

NE HOUR It was the first, and is Pain Remedy

O TWENTY MINUTES.

t or excruciating the pain, the idden, Infirm. Crippled, Nervous, ed with disease may suffer.

READY RELIEF

ORD INSTANT EASE.
the Kidneys,
of the Bladder,
on of the Bowels,
ion of the Lungs,
Phroat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Diphtheria,
enga.

Toothache, gia, Rheumatism, l Chills, Ague Chills, hilbiains, and Frost Bites, hilbiains, and Frost Bites,

he READY RELIEF to the part in or difficulty exists will afford

in half a tumbler of water will in Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, iache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Golle, and all Internat Pains, ways carry a bottle of RADWAY's th them. A few drops in water or pain from change of water. It Brandy or Bitters as a rimulant.

AND AGUE.

E cured for 50 cents. There is not its world that will cure Fever and alarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, ears (sided by KADWAYS FILLS) 'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents

ch Blood-Increase of Flesh and

illian Resolvent

stonishing cures; so quick, so raphi body undergoes under the influence ful medicine, that

Increase in Flesh and

T BLOOD PURIFIER,

Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, skin diseases, but it is the only pos-

Bladder Complaints,

Diseasea Gravel, Diabetes Prones.
Incontinence of Urine, Bright's
and in all cases where there are
or the water is shick, cloudy mixed
the white of an egg, or threads like
is a movid, dark billous appea,
eduat deposits, and when there is
sensation when passing water, and
the back and along the loins.

welve Years' Growth Radway's Resolvent

- \$1 Per Bottle.

RTANT LETTER.

mots on a tree. My weight was 273 mmenced with your remedies, and yed and ten pounds, but they are not re taken twenty-four bottles of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills, from G. Grenvill. Please said me and True."

tter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

om this place. There from Jackson, and this place. Yours with respect, uninted with Mrs. C. RRAP and they benevolent. She has been the analy bottles of the Resolvent by the Arbor, to persons afflicted with interest the control of the persons of the control of the persons afflicted with interest the control of the contro

th., Aug. 18- 1875.

RADWAY'S

MRS. C. KRAPF.

is Seen and Felt.

RADWAY'S

White Erebus' doors are opened, And shadows come creeping in, Whispering softly and sadly, To my spirit, what might have been

When the mist of the morning hovered Over the mountain's brow,
When the flowers our young hearts gathered
Were leveller far than now.
Wilmington.
Helen M. Warner.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THEN AND NOW. When the mist of the morning hovered Over the mountain's brow. The flowers our young hearts gathered Were lovelier, far than now:

When the glittering crests were breaking

Over a silver shore,

And down in the caves were sea-gifts
Gemming each shell-paved floor: Above us the cloud-piled amber,

Beneath us the shimmering streams Threading the emerald valleys, Pure as our summer-dreams:

While the forests were goldenly purple

And pattering feet went straying When the morning had just begun.

But scintillant fountains of sunlight

With shimmering locks empearled.

And the mist of the morn has vanished Away from the waking world.

Liquescently came the monarch

And now, in the garish sunlight.

Each color hath duskier grown, While the music of clustering voices

Through the opening cloud-bars beam, Awakening prince and peasant, Alike, from some quaint old dream.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.

New York Sun.
On Friday afternoon a number of gentlemen met in the menagerie, adjoining the ring in the London Circus, in Gilmore's Garden, to see the test of an experimental shooting of a man from the mouth of a cannon. Before the hour ap-pointed for the experiment the gun burst, being charged with air, and the proprietors settled their account by charging nearly \$2,000 to profit

their account by charging nearly \$2,000 to profit and loss. Before separating, the company were invited to witness the feeding of the animals, all of whom had fasted twenty-four hours, and were in a frantic state of stomach and a high development of appetite.

The ravenous beasts howled with anticipation when the feeders approached the line of cages. The big lion sat on his haunches, and growled like a bass of thunder. The tigers played leapfrog over and over and over each other, giving now and then a wild, hoarse shout. The hyenal laughed. The laugh of a hungry hyena is terrible to hear. There are eight or nine of them, and one—a blind hyens—is chained in his cage. All were restless, and ran excitedly from side to side, snarling and snapping victously.

In one care four lithe and lanky panthers dashed themselves repeatedly against the bars, and their cries, unlike those of all the rest, were wierd, and strange, and awful. The mother lioness, whose little cubs are but three or four worths old kent her termy on the last in the rest. were wierd, and strange, and awful. The mother lioness, whose little cubs are but three or four months old, kept her temper down, but it required all her mother nature to keep her patient with the playful cubs. They were full, but she was, because of that, all the emptier. At last, after a brief season of tantalization, the keepers pitchforked the great chunks of meat, and bone, and muscle between the bars. The fierceness with which the mad beasts seized them cannot be described. Almost invariably

The fierceness with which the mad beasts seized them cannot be described. Almost invariably the first thing done was to put a paw upon the meat, and then, with head erect and vigorous tail aswitch, the animal looked defiance at the imaginary foe who might dare attempt to wrest the food away.

Bones were crushed and crumbled, and the red blood ran from the massive jaws that worked the rending of the fibres of the meat. A few of the animals ate in silence. The hyenas galped or bolted the food like dogs, and laughed for more. But the lions growled, the tigers groaned, and the panthers, having jumped from each other, two on a board stretched across the cage, and two on the floor, snarled, and muttered, and growled, as they eyed each other suspiciously and jealously. All about the arena was the tantalizing meal, just enough to keep life in those long, supple barrels of nerve and muscle,—no more, for more would render them uterly unmanageable.

utterly unmanageable.

Presently a yell, a growl, and a fierce, sharp succession of terrific defiances came from the A GERMAN ON THE SILVER QUESTION. succession of terrific defiances came from the cage of panthers. Keepers, feeders, and cagemen hurried to the seene. Too late. Two of the panthers, those on the floor, had sudderly ceased their meal, and without preliminary warning had sprung at each other from either end of the cage. The shock was great, and shook the iron barring in its sockets. Grappling with claws, biting with teeth, waving their tails in air, they wrestled there for life. Over and over and over they rolled. Neither flinched. Neither gave a sign of fear. Both fought like panthers, and it was a question of time only as to the death of one or the other, when by dint of bunch and blow and vigorous pummeling by strong men with heavy iron bars and pokers the ferocious fight was stopped.

While it proceeded the other animals were wonderfully stirred up. The large lion remained impassive, resting his huge paw on his mountain of meat; but the others roared in sympathy, and paced their narrow apartments in great excitement. The tigers were also aroused, and for a time forgot to maul their food. The elephants turned towards the panthers' cage, and as many of the monkeys as could conveniently get one eye out of their rabir did so, chattering the while like so many jockeys on a track.

VICTORIA AND THE VATICAN.

Philadelphia Press.

It was mentioned in a paragraph which has lately "gone the rounds of the papers" that Queen Victoria was so well disposed toward the new Pope that she would probably recognize him by sending an Ambassador to the Vatican. Queen Victoria was so well disposed toward the new Pope that she would probably recognize him by sending an Ambassador to the Vatican. Since the unfortunate reign of Queen Mary, eldest daughter of Heury VIII., and elder sister of Queen Elizabeth, England has had scarcely any diplomatic relations with the Papacy. Seven years ago, after Rome had become the official Capital of Italy, an English embassy to King Victor Emmanuel was established there; Sir Augustus Paget, who had previously been British Minister to Victor Emmanuel, when the Court was in Fiorence, following it when it was changed to the Palace of the Quirinal in Rome. Several other Powers send Ministers to the Pope, at the Vatican; but England, continuing the policy established by Elizabeth, when she succeeded to the throne in 1558, did not diplomatically recognize the Pope, either as a temporal or a spiritual sovereign until 1686, when James II. sent an ostentatious embassy to Innocent XI., at the head of which was Lord Castlemaine. Three years later, King James was a disowned fugitive, with his throne occupied by William and Mary, his son-in-law and daughter, after their acceptance of the famous Declaration of Rights. This was passed by a Couvention of the Parliament, and one provision is that the British sovereign from that time forward must be a Protestant, and that any member of his family who should become a Roman Catholic or marry one should thereby forfeit all rights and privileges of Royal position.

In the year 1701, when Queen Mary was dead, when King William's race had nearly run, and the Duke of Gloucester (the last of the seventeen children of Princess, afterwards Queen, Aune) had died in his 12th year, what is historically known as "The Act of Settlement" was passed by Parliament and placed in the statute-book. The object of this act was to provide for the succession to the throne, and also, as its tille states, "for the better securing the rights and liberties of the subject," and it provided that, on the failure of the direct Protestan

MADAME RESTELL. New York Special to St. Louis Times.

and the ruse perpetrated were settled forever to-day by a committee, appointed by the Coroner, visiting Tarrytown and exhuming the body of the dead abortionist. Parties who visited the residence of the woman during the inquest and looked upoh the remains ridiculed the sensational report, and pronounced them fabrica-

tions of the basest kind. Still there was an incredulous element that insisted that Restell was still in the land of the living, and the evidence of people who knew her well and asserted that there could be no mistake as to the identity was not sufficient to allay the doubts of those who knew that the Madame's body was not under the clods, but was floating over the coean in one of the palatial steamers of the White Star Line. The amount of credence given the report, and the rapidity with which it spread, was marvelous. It gained considerable headway from the assertion that the police authorities had made an investigation and ascertained to their own satisfaction that the police authorities had made an investigation and ascertained to their own satisfaction that there was amble foundation for such suspicion. The Superintendent of the Morgue was exceedingly reticent about the matter, and this, taken in conjunction with the vague reports of an investigation having been made by the police, was sufficient to give it impetus, and it apread with the rapidity of a prairie blaze. The Madame's residence on Firth avenue was besieged by a mob of reporters and curiosity-severs. The

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The intention of examining the body was not made known to the public, and not more than a dozen accompanied the Committee. Arriving at the grave, it required but a few moments to bring the wooden box that inclosed the metallic casket to view. The top was removed and the coffin raised to the surface. The protection for the glass facing was removed, and this last and conditions of the wooden of the noted abortionist exposed to full view. Destitut

QUIPS. The hangman's vegetable-The art-o' choke. Border troubles-Matching the wall paper. Food for repentance-Mince-pie eaten late at

A barber in Lockport became dumb. He is now immensely wealthy.

We can lend Europe the American Congress if it can't get up one of its own.—Detroit Free

A young lawyer, who had been admitted about a year, was asked by a friend, "How do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My profession is much better than my practice."

How strangely joy and sorrow are interwoven in this world! Pain chases pleasure like a champion pedestrian, and the sweet tears shed by the maple tree in spring-time, crystallized into sugar, will give an infant the stomach-ache equal to a doctor's bill of \$9.

equal to a doctor's bill of \$9.

"This man," said the Warden, pausing before the door of cell No. 89, "was sent here for a most brutal assault on two Freshmen at Princeton, where he was a Sophomore. He is one of the worst characters in the prison. The cell adjoining is occupied by a man who was a Sophomore at Yale. He attempted to poison the entire Freshman class. All but seven were saved by antidotes. He is in for life. We are obliged to keep him heavily ironed. The next cell, No. 95, contains a Harvard Sophomore, sent up for fourteen years, for putting out the eyes of a Freshman with a red-hot iron. These prisoners here having their heads shaved arrived from Amherst this morning. It is the party of students that burned the college and tarred and feathered the President, last month.

To the Editor of The Tribung BERLIN, Germany, March 17, 1878.—Now that at least one-half of the battle is over, allow me to congratulate you on the firm and able stand you have made against the modern aristocracy of robber-knights, -worse than those the Mid dle Ages ever saw, -who are making "an hon est living," and are trying to accumulate the wealth of the nations in their hands, by lending cheap dollars, and exacting dear dollars in payment. You are, of course, fully aware of th general bowl of rage which the the organs of the International Gold Ring have raised, not only in the United States, but as far as the scheme of doubling or trebling the value or money-engagements by reducing the amount and volume of money metal more than one-half, has been set on foo by the plundering Shylocks, supported by a

venal press, and countenanced by duped and one-sided Governments. Next to the United States, Germany pioys the unenviable distinction of having yielded to the specious pleadings of the Gold King, and the result is the same in both cases: universal prostration of honest industry, bankruptey of the producing, and beggary of the working classes. This in spite of the famous "five militards" which the fortunate result of the French war brought into the exchequer of the German nation. Thanks to the great monetary reform [1], that exchequer is even now an empty one; and the Minister of Finance, besides proposing new taxes, calls for a loan of 22,000,000 of marks in order to enable the Minister of Finance, besides proposing new taxes, calls for a loan of 26,000,000 of marks in order to enable the Minister of Pinance, diversity of the country at a reduced price, and of buying gold, which is not a whit better, at an enhanced price. Still, the Jews and doctrinaires, who have inaugurated the present "Golden Age," have it all their own way as yet, and it will probably require some more bitter experience before the growing voice of discontent, which is just now expending its force in vague socculations as to the cause of the crowing distress, will learn to understand the cause of the disease, and will make itself listened to by the semi-paternal semi-constitutional Government presiding over the destinies of this country. For the present, the, to the old traditions and habits of the nation, rather novel spectacle of a prospective and permanent revenue-defict in times of peace has resulted in a sort of Ministerial crisis; and the Minister of Finance, in spite of the tears of repentance which he has shed in open session of the Parliament, is said to be bound to go, while Bismarck is in an angry mood, and huris pointed sentences at the head of Lasker, the little dew, who is considered as a principal leader by the National-Liberal party,—the very party, of gold-burg and doctrinaires, which is chiefly responsible for the economica

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Orders No. 70.— By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer Swift, Assistant Medical Purveyor, will proceed to Cincinnati, to give his deposition in a suit now pending before a civil court. When his presence is no longer required by the United States Attorney, he will rejoin his proper station.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service will order Second-Lleut, E. W. Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, to conduct recruits to the De-

Service will order Second-Lieut, E. W., Maxwell, Twentieth Infantry, to conduct recruits to the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty, Lieut. Maxwell will join his regiment.

Upon the application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Sixth Cavairy are announced: Second-Lieut, J. A. Rucker, from Company K to Company A; Second-Lieut. William Baird from Company A to Company K.

The resignation of Cadet Lewis B. Harris, Jr., Third Class United States Military Academy, 1s, by direction of the Secretary of War, accepted, to date April 6, 1878.

Special Orders No. 71.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of Post-Chaplains are made: Alpha Wright is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will report in person to the Commanding-General Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Commanding-General Department of the Columbia, and will report in person to the Commanding-General Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

The following-named men have been ordered to be discharged: Recruit William J. Jones, First Cavairy; privates Charles J. Kintner, general services—Augm J. Berry, Company H., Thirteenth Infantry; Peter Butler, Company H., Thirteenth Infantry; Peter Butler, Company H., Thirteenth Infantry; Peter Butler, Company L., Tenth Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, Minn.—Special Or-ders No. 37.—Second-Lieut. H. P. Walker, Sevon the street this afternoot in person to the and there was a heavy pressure to sell stocks. The decline from the nightest point label.

14 to 214 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad Company have declared a scrip dividend of 4 per cent. The decline from the highest point ranged from

MANAGER APPOINTED. CLEVELAND, O., April 10 .- Mr. Oscar Townsend has been appointed General Manager of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling ilway.

ITEMS. To increase the popularity of their dining-cars, the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have lately appointed Mr. J. H. Wail, Jr., to take charge of the commissary de-Wail, Jr., to take charge of the commissary department. Mr. Wall was formerly connected with the Hoffman House in New York, and is Spédua: Orners NY. 30. 100 to New York, and is Assistant Surgeon A. P. Frick is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, and will at once proceed to Camp Stanbaugh, W. T., where, upon astival, he will report to the commanding officer to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon T. G. Maghee, United States army.

Maj. J. W. Mason, Third Cavalry, commanding Fort Laramie, W. T., is hereby appointed a Special Inspector to inspect at his post certain subsistence stores for which Second-Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Third Cavalry, A. C. S., is responsible, and which are now reported to require the action of an inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan. Special Orders No. 62.-A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. is appointed to meet at Fort Stanton, New Mexico,
April 17, for the trial of such persons as may be
properly brought before it. Detail for the Court:
Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Capt. G. A. Parington, Second-Lieuts. M. F. Goodwin, G. W.
Smith, of the Ninth Cavalry; Assistant-Surgeon
D. M. Appell: First-Lieut. C. M. DeLang. Fif-

Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. Thomas Blair, Fifte Infantry, Judge Advocate. DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS. HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Special Orders No. 68.—Second Lieut. J. R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry, is hereby relieved from the duties assigned him at Galveston, Tex., per Special Orders No. 197, series 1877, and Special Orders No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, and will proceed to Fort Griffin, Texas, and re-

and will proceed to Fort Griffin, Texas, and relieve First-Lieut. J. F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, of the command of that post, and detachment of Company R, Tenth Infantry, stationed thereat.

Special Orders No. 69.—Company F, Tenth Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will proceed to Fort Cencho, Texas, reporting, on its arrival, to the post commander for duty at that post.

Special Orders No. 71.—Second-Lieut. S. Y. Sevburn. Tenth Infantry, having compiled with Special Orders No. 47. current series, from these headquarters, will proceed to Fort McKavett, Texas, and join his company.

Under instructions from these headquarters, of March 8, 1878, to the commanding officer District of the Nucces. and additional instructions, of the same date, to the commanding officer District of the Rucces and additional instructions, of the same date, to the commanding officer District of the Rucces and additional instructions, of the same date, to the commanding officer District of the Ruc Grande, one company of cavalry will, so soon as it can reach the blace, establish camp at San Diego, Nucces County, Texas.

The camp of San Diego is hereby assigned to the District of the Rio Grande, and will be supplied via Corpous Christi, and the railroad thence in the direction of Laredo.

For the present, camp equipage will be supplied for the command by the Quartermaster's Department.

In case a better location shall be determined

in case a better location shall be determined under the instructions of the 8th ult. to the commanding officer District of the Rio Grande, a change of the company thereto will be made under future orders from these headquarters.

MISCELLANEOUS. Leaves of absence have been granted Lient.-Cols. W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, James Van Voast, Sixteenth Infantry; Capts. Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Charles W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster (extended); First-Lieuts. A. D.

Twenty-afth Infantry, Chanles W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster (extended); First-Lieuts, A. D. King, Third Cavalry, S. A. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry, C. N. G. Gray, Twenty-afth Infantry; Second-Lieuts, J. R. Pierce, Twenty-fourth Infantry, T. F. Kislingburg, Eleventh Infantry.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 3, 489. Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept donations of land in the State of Texas for military posts.

H. R. 3, 686. Amends Sec. 1, 315, Revised Statues, to read as follows: The corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional District, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and ten from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President; and the cadet from each Congressional District and from each Territory shall be so appointed by the President and the cadet from each Congressional District and from each Territory; and such recommendation of the Representative of such district, or Delegate from such Territory; and such recommendation shall in each instance be based upon and be made as the result of the competitive examinations to be called and held in each of said districts and Territories, whenever the Delegates or Representatives shall be officially notified of the existence of a vacancy in said Academy from any of their said districts or Territories.

H. R. 3, 889. That the promotion of commissioned officers shall be lineal through all grades up to and uncluding the grade of Colonel of cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the army, and not by regiments.

artillery, and infaniry of the army, and not by regiments.

H. R. 3,642. That appointments of Paymasters in the army shall hereafter be made from Captains of the line, or from persons who have served as additional Paymasters; provided that no person shall be appointed who shall have passed the age of 45 years; nor until he shall pass a satisfactory examination before a Board, to consist of the Paymaster-General and two officers of the aamy designated by the Secretary of War, one of whom shall be a medical officer.

THAT BANK-TAX.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. CLEVELAND, April 8.—An important decision, of interest to stockholders of national banks everywhere, has just been made by Judge John Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court in this district. The case was that of the Mer-chants' National Bank of Toledo vs. William Cummings, Treasurer of Lucas County. The case involves the question of collection of taxes from the national banks. Judge Emmons, of this Judicial District, granted, some time before his death, an injunction restraining the collechis death, an injunction restraining the collection of the taxes temporarily; and now Judge Baxter's decision permanently settles the matter. The case was fully argued in Detroit by Judge Raimey, of this city, and Gen. Swayne, of Toledo, for plaintiff; and Judge Griswold, of this city, and F. K. Hamilton, of Toledo, for defendant. There are some dozen similar cases now pending which are in reality disposed of by this decision:

in the argument of this case on the hearing, which, in the view I have taken of it, need not be discussed here. Suffice it to say that, from the pleadings and proofs, it very satisfactosily appears that complainant's capital stock was assessed for 1876 at its fall value, while all other property in the same county was assessed at from 30 to 40 per cent only of its real value; and that, the reason of this unequal assessment, complainant's capital-stock was, in the hands of its shareholders, burdened with an undue proportion of the public taxes. It is not important to inquire into the methods leading to such a result, whether from inadvertence or design, the consequences are the same to the complainant. It is an injustice that contravenes the Constitution of Ohio, as well as the provisions of the National Banking law; and a wrong which the courts may, when their powers are properly invoked, take cognizance of and redress. But the defendant insists that the wrong complained of is a wrong to complained such as the complainant. This objection seemed, on first impression, to have been well taken; but further reflection induces the belief that it involves the rights of the complainant as well as the rights of its corporators. Between the two there is an intimate connection. The legal entity—the corporation—is distinct from the shareholders; but the former is a trustee for the latter, and custodian of corporate funds, and, if it shall pay the taxes so assessed, and assume to deduct the same from dividends declared, or to be hereafter declared, in favor of its shareholders, it may—and the avorment is that it will—subject itself to a multiplicity of suits with its own stockholders; whereas, if it refuses to pay these taxes, it will impair its credit, embarrass its business, expose itself to vexatious and expensive suits, and entail upon itself other irremediable injuries, in resistin

HOW TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 10.—I notice in THE TRIBUNE of this date a letter from J. L. T., McGregor, Ia., who claims to have been cured of drunkenness by the D'Unger process. I do not dispute what he says; neither do I know anything of the merits or demerits of the D'Unger remedy; but I want to cantion those interested not to be too fast in biting at this kind of bait. I have be too fast in biting at this kind of bait. I have tried other remedies, the proprietors of which claimed it was never known to fail. It did fail, however, in my case, and, so far as I know, it was never known to succeed in anything but replenishing the pocketbooks of the "humbugs" who manufactured it. There is a neverfailing remedy for drunkenness if honestly, earnestly, and sincerely applied. I have tried it for seventeen months, and can recommend it. It costs nothing, hence there is no chance of being swindled or humbugged. Those interested are invited to attend the Gospel temperance meetings held in Lower Farwell Hall every sunday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings at 8 p'clock. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM R HUBBS,
No. 168 LaSalle street P. S.—I notice J. L. T. says he would like to save you publish what he says, but not to publish his name. I would like to claim a like avor, with the addition to use my name if you ee fit.

W. R. H. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established ranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated selow, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received intil 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. Desturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123. Twenty-second-st.

J. & H. SIMIS, DOUBLETS and DESIGNATION, NEWSDOOM, S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THIUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. O. HENRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-HOUSE NO. 3908
South Dearborn-st. near Thirty-ninth; east front; well arranged for one or two families; eleven rooms, with pantries and closes; water in house; good barn and coal shed. If taken immediately, only \$1,500. Inquire of THOMAS BROWN, Union Stock-Yards, or GEORGE A. EMENY, 146 LaSalle-st. POR SALE-THE FINE MARKIE-FRONT, NO. 815

T West Washington-st., south front, first-class in
every respect, will be sold for less than building cost.
MEAD & COS., 135 LaSalie-st. FOR SALE—GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT—
Business block, located on one of the best corners
in business portion focity. Ground leased for 20 years.
To be sold at very moderate price. Call from 9 to 10 a.
m. at Room 49 Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st. N. A.
PARTRIDGE. FOR SALE -\$6,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT

fo suit. Inquire 135 South Clark-st FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, ALL WITHIN TWO blocks of corner Michigan av. and Twentieth-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE-HOW MUCH CASH WILL YOU GIVE for that desirable property 246 West Congress-st. I mean business. Apply at 160 West Monroe-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE-RENT-OR EXCHANGE-HOUSES lots, acres at Hinddale: highest land of any suburb the very best bargains. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

121 AND 123 CALUMET - AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, with board.

WABASH-AV. NEAR PLYMOUTH AND TRINI-ty Churches—One couple only can be accommo-dated with alcove room and board in a strictly private family of four adults. Address 6.2, Tribune office. West Side.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSEctu-bild good and other property. 2ct to 200 Bangood engagement in California? Yes. There
is where I met Mile. Palladino, in the California
Theatre. Bonfanti was in San Francisco, too."

"Do you think of going back to Europe?"

"I do not know, now, when I can go. They
tell me everywhere, 'De Rosa, why do you not
go to Paris? You make more in grand opera
than here. You are better danseuse than in
Paris.' But I cannot go now. You know, I
lost all my money in Philadelphia, in the Bank
of North America when it exploded. It is too
hard! All my money for my eight years in
America—it was \$80,000—was gone there. I
would have sailed to Paris next summer, and
then I would have said to myself, 'De Rosa,
you can dance now when you wish, and wheu
you bave no engagement; you can rest." But it
is all gone now, and I worked so hard, too."

Her eyes gistened a little as she said this.

"Is IT THEN SUCH HARD WORK TO BE A DANSEUSE?"

"I tell you. Listen. I have worked since I
was a little, little child. I studied in the school
of ballet in Naples from 6 years. I went every
day and danced there, four, and sometimes five,
hours. Oh! you cannot think how weary I
would become. The maestro said, 'De Rosa,
hurry, child! work, or you will not learn!' I
saw other girts playing and enjoying themselves, but there was no play for me. It was,
'De Rosa, hurry, child! work, or you will not
learn.' I danced until I was 13 years, and then
I made a debut at the Naples Theatre. I
thought it would then be easier, but no, it was
not so. It was practice, practice, practice all
day long, and in the evening then came the
theatre. I have practiced ever since. I go now
to the Adelphi every day and practice three,
four, or five hours before theatre."

"Is it necessary to work so hard!"

"Is to necessary to work so hard!"

"It hought it would then be easier, but no, it was
not so. It was practice, practice, practice all
day long, and in the evening then came the
theatre. I have none, so to speak. It is

Cash Pald For Books-Standard Work-always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN. corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED-FOR CASH-2 SMALL STATIONARY engines 4 to 6 inches bore: also 2 upright bollers 4 to 6 horse-power. Address B 39, Tribune office. OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE-OB EXCHANGE-20-FOOT SOLID walnut bank counter, glass too, heavy and elegant, together with some thirty feet handsome partition. L CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. FOR SALE.

POR SALE—COUNTERS—FOUR NEW 12-FOOT.
double sliding drawers; also some shelving and gaintures. Bookstore corner LaSalie and Madison-sts. SEWING MACHINES. OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below hair price, and varranted. Loss office, 125 Clarket Book of the control of the contr TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Sides

West Sides

TO RENT-FROM MAY I-THE MOST COMPLETE
I house in the city: pariors, dining-room, and kitchen
on drat floor: stone octagon, south front; gas-fixtures,
furnace, vegetable cellar, etc., 12 rooms, double floors,
first-class finish; beautiful lawns and paved street. 943
Monroe-sk., near Oskley-sv. Also ils Oskley-sv. and
401 Warren-sv. Call at our office, or 920 Madison-st,
for permits to see them. POTWIN & CORBY, 148
Dearborn-st.

for permits to see them.

Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-s24 CONGRESS-ST., OCTAGON FRONT.
two stories and basement, 9 rooms, 330.
249 Hermitage-av., two-story and basement, 9 rooms,
modern conveniences, \$30.
246 South Wood-st., two-story and basement brick,
\$27.30.
PATTERSON & HAWKINS.
See Washington-st. 170 RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, 2-STORY BRICK house, 499 Western-av. \$15-3-story bricks, 38 and 40 Harvard-at. \$15-Frame cottage, 11 Harvard-at. \$11-Frame cottage, 21 Harvard-at. \$11-Frame cottage, 11 Horvard-at. \$12-Frame cottage, 17 Holbrook-at. \$8-6 large rooms, 437 Western-av. Inquire at \$85 Western-av.

Inquire at 385 Western-ay.

TO RENT—\$50 WILL RENT ELEGANT 11-ROOM house, 213 Ashland-av.; all modern improvements, range, furnace, and gas fixtures. Apply at 185 South Clark-et.

TO RENT—\$50 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK houses, 1021 and 1024 West Adams-at. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st. W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, MARBLE-FRONT ON West Washington-st., near Union Park, 13 rooms.

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 831 and 838 West Congress-st., near Hoyne, with all modern improvements; the most convenient houses in the market; rent \$25 per month. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-MAY 1. TO SMALL FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, bath and laundry, Weshington st. twenty minutes walk from State. Rent, \$25 a month. References exchanged. Address B 14, 1710 buts office.

I'V RENT-WEST SIDE-THREE-STORY AND basement stone-front house, il Park-av., 14 rooms. all modern improvements, and good bara. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 225 Ontario-st. TO RENT-15 PARK-AV.—3-STORY AND BASE ment stone-front, 14 rooms, first-class location. PATTERSON & HAWKINS, 98 Washington-st. TO RENT-18S SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—COZY brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements; pleasant location, convenient to business centre. Apply on corner next seuth.

TO RENT-OCTAGON BRICK; 873 MONROE-ST., mear Leavitt, 10 rooms; all modern improvements, gas-fixtures, furnace; 855 to prempt, desirable tenant. J. WEST, 877 Morroe-st., or 245 Wabash-av.

J. WEST, ST MONTOS-M., OF 245 W MOMBRIST. (NEAR TO RENT—NO 21 AND 23 WALNUT-ST. (NEAR Ashland-av.) new 2-story and basement martle-fronts, 10 rooms, with closets, hot and cold wer on every floor, and all other modern improvements; furnace, gas fixtures; speaking-tubes, etc. inquire of GEO. G. NEWBERRY, Rooms 8 and 6 Bryan Block. TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED, 8100 per month; Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sis.; will not rent for boarding-house. Alcount of the streeth of th

Can be there of the state and Clark.

TO RENT-S35 FER MONTH-ELEGANT MARBLE froat house 1459 Prairie-av.; 255 per month, fine 2-story frame 182 Thirty-second-st. Inquire of W. GRAY, Room 50 Resper Block.

TO RENT-NICE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, modern improvements, 68 Thirteenth-st.; rent, 460. By W. SMITH, 539 Michigan-av.

TO RENT-IN ALDINE SQUARE, TWO AND three story houses, ten and fourteen rooms, now all in first-class order; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or more years at a very low price; will rent for one or supersent or 39 Aldine-square, after 4 p.m. 79 Aldine-square, after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—\$40 PER MONTH, MARBLE-FRONT
dwelling, No. 31 Twenty-fifth-st., lake front, 14
rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, gas-fartures. GRO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-CHEAP-896 WABASH-AV., NO BASE-meut, furnace, gas fixtures, barn, and every con-venience, for 2 years, to private family. Apply to GEO. G. NEWBERRY.

G. NEWBERKY.

TO RENT—1046, 1048, AND 1059 MICHIGAN-AV.,
214 Twenty-ninth-st.; also 98 South Sangamon-st.
Inquire of P. D. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-INDIAN-A.Y.-ELEGANTLY FUR-nished stone front, 3 rooms deep, barn, near Thirty-first-st. D. W. STORES, 64 Washington-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, LARGE yard, bath, and hot water, 890 Michigan-av. Ap-ply at Room 10 Otts Block. TO RENT-25 AND 27 ELLIS PARK, OCTAGON stone fronts, modern improvements; sub-cellars; cheap to good tenants. Room 3 Honore Block, TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE of 10 rooms, good neighborhood, South Side: low rent. Apply to H. L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-25 SIXTEENTH-ST. -7 ROOMS, ATTIC, and cellar, in first-class condition, 335. PATTER-SON & HAWKINS, 98 Washington-st. TO RENT-COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS COMPLETELY furnished, to party without children, from May 1, 578 Michigan-av. TO RENT-22 GROVELAND PARK, OPPOSITE the University, nice good 2-story house, with dry cellar; modern improvements; close by steam and street oars, ren. 846. J. C. SAMPSON, 144 LaSaliest, or 127 Vincennes av.

TO RENT-ELEGANT MARBLE FRONTS ON LASaile-st., near Division; first-class in every respect,
14 rooms, with all modern inprovements; just finished.
MEAD & COE. 155 LaSaile-st.
TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT
1 stone-front house, 44 Rush-st., 14 rooms, and all
modern improvements. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearhorn-st. Room 14. TO RENT-336 OHIO-ST., EAST OF RUSH, TEN rooms, frame, double lot, first floor 4 rooms, rent \$30. Bookstore, LaSalle and Madison-sts, \$50. Bookstore, LaSaile and Madison-sts,

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NORTH SIDE,
fourteen rooms, within few minutes walk of business; very desfrable: handsomely furnished; \$150 per
month to responsible party. Address B 58, Tribune.

TO RENT—SECOND FLATS OF 178, 1844, AND 186
East Ohlo-st.; 6 rooms besides bath-rooms, etc.
A. T. GALT, 102 Washington-st., Boom 22.

Miscellaneous, TO RENT-WEST SIDE-GOOD LOCATION AND near horse-cars, a 2-droy brick house, 7 rooms, \$14; North Side, corner of Indians and Franklin-sta., 2 brick flats, 4 and 6 rooms, \$12 and \$18. F. A. WEAGE, 80 Washington-st., Room 7.

Suburban. TO RENT — LAKE VIEW, CONVENIENT TO street-cars—An elegant residence, hardwood finish, all modern improvements, gas, billiard-room, etc. Living rooms sadapted to either basement or main floor; large and beautiful grounds, healthy location; will rent very low to desirable tenant. Apply to S. T. KING, se Washington-st. De Washington-st.

TO RENT-THE LATE RESIDENCE OF D. GOOD-win, Jr., Esq., in Lake View, 1½ miles north of Lincoln Park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, with large and highly-improved grounds, 500 trees and 40 varieties; house of 12 rooms, stable, hennery, etc., all in good order. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. SAML, GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

CORBIL SAML GEHR, 114 Dearborn-8.

TO RENT-A FEW VERY PLEASANT HOUSES
The standard of the standard sta Cook County, III.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN
Park. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS AT HINSdale, with large fine grounds, at very low prices.
O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT OAK PARK,
Ridgeland, Austin. Maywood, Norwood Park, and
Winnetka. A. J. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, No. 78
Fifth-av.

TO RENT-8-ROOM COTTAGE, ON 170-FOOT lot, with pasturage for cow, for \$12.50, at Winnetka. Room 3 Tribune Building. TO RENT-KENWOOD; VERY DESIRABLE RESI-dence; furnished; large grounds; for six months; possession at once. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block.

South Side.

To RENT-30 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale or exchance; a good place for renting furnished rooms. JOEL BIGELOW, 576 State-st. TO RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR LIVING purposes, in elegant stone front building 970 and 972 Wabash-av., near Twenty-socond-st. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 60 Labalit-st. BRADLEY, 60 Labalte st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSEK REPING, SUITES
of 4 rooms each; State-st., near Van Buren, \$11 to
\$16. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

To RENT-A SMALL FAMILY WITH MORE ROOM
than they can use, in an elegant residence on Michigan-av. will rent a single or suite of unfurnished
apartments to first-class people. B 69, Tribune office.

apartments to hist-class people. B 03, Tribune once.
TO RENT-MICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE Room 21.

Wost Side.
TO RENT-SUITE OF 6 ROOMS NO. 243 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvements; in first-class order. WM. H. THOMP-SON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1ST-ENTIRE FOURTH
floor Lakeside Building, Clark and Adams-sts.,
with steam heating, power, elevator facilities, etc.
Inquire at Room 5 in the building.

TO RENT-STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 176
also store and besence it 80 East Adams-st. 23270 feet.
GEORGE MCCONNELL, 180 East Adams-st. 23270 feet. GEORGE MCCONNELL, 180 East Adams - st.

TO RENT-POUR-STORY AND BASEMENT ON
East Madison-st. suitable for jobbing, retail, or
manufacturing business: will rent first floor and basement geparate if desired. Call or address D. E. McCONKEY, Room 12, 156 Washington-st., 9 to 11 a. m.
and 2 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT-STORE 271 SOUTH CLARK-ST., 20X100
Apply to J. M. MARSHALL.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON ST. O RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST. (Thompson Block, opposite Carson, Piric & Co. 's); 15x70; business centre of the West Side: rent reasonable. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

ble. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 225 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTHav. and Jackson-st. three floors and large besement, perfectly lighted; very desirable for manufacment, perfectly lighted; the commence.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 126 PRANKLIN-ST.,
TO RENT-THE STORE BASEMENT, AND LOFTS
of 150 Rankolph-st., together or separately. A. T.
GALT, 102 Washington-st., goom 22. TO BENT-STORE BUILDING NO. 140 TWENTY-second-st., corner sley, May 1. Room 16, 125 Dear-born-st. J. M. BILLINGS.

born-st. J. M. BILLINGS.

TO RENT-CORNER STORE 111 ARCHER-AV.,
With rooms, from May I; was occupied last 7 years
by H. Biroth, druggist. Inquire on premises. E.
KREYSSLER.
TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, DESIRABLE STORES
1 and flats, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark st., Room 11.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-OFFICES. SINGLE OR EN SUITE, IN second and third stories of 46 and 48 South Clarkst. Apply Room 14. W. S. CARVER.

TO RENT-DOCKS-300 FT, ELSTON ROAD AND North Branch, now occupied by Fisher 4 Sons (lumber), and 240 ft foot of Carpenter-st, now occupied by Schünemann & Lenke (wood and coal). Railroad track in both yards. Apply to R. R. CLARK, Room 36, 86 LaSalle-g.

LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-IN LAKESIDE BUILDING, CORNER
of Clark and Adams-siz. very desirable offices,
well lighted, steam heating, etc., single or en suite,
only a few steps from the Court-House and Post-Office.
Inquire at Room 5, in the building. TO RENT-TWO GOOD OFFICES ON SECOND About 126 South Clark-st. Inquire of P. D. HAM-ILTON, Boom 1.

Docks and Yards. TO BENT-DOCK CORNER POLE AND BEACH-sts., 2002550 feet, with brick office, barn, railroad track, etc. BAIRD & BRADLSY, to Lassile-st. TO RENT-COAL OR LUMBER YARD, NORTH-east corner Beach, and Mather-ats., with railroad brack. GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO BENT-DOCK AT SIXTEE TH-ST., ABOUT 200 feet square, having two river fronts (large slip), formerly occupied by E. L. Hedstrom & Co. Apply to B. S. & W. G. MCCORMICK, 174 LaSalis-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-A BOOM 38X30, IN REAR OF 46 AND 48 South Clark-st., with entrance on Couch-place; good for looksmith, wood-carring, or light manufacturing. W. S. CARVER, 48 South Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT-FINE UNFURNISHED HALL, 70X38

Toget, with ante-rooms, regails closets, etc., cheap to a good society; rent free until May 1. 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Hoom 14. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, THE SECOND, THIRD, and fourth stories of 116 and 118 Franklin-st. suitable for any wholesale business or manufacturing purposes. R. M. OUTHET, 100 LaSalie-st.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-PART OF A HOUSE, 4 TO keeping, for gentleman and mother, South or West Side, where there is another lady in the house; only American people desired; wish possession next week; good references; give particulars and price. B 85, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A RESPONSIBLE AND a small neatly but completely furnished house, con-veniently located, for 6 months or one year. Address B 35, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A PARMANENT AND prompt paying tenant, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Wells-at.; second floor preferred. Address A 100, Tribuse office. WANTED-TO RENT-BY A LADY, PARTIALLY furnished front room, east of State, between Adams and Twentieth-sta., by May 1. Address Mrs. CLEMOT.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Book keepers. Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACter and residing with parents as entry clerk in a
wholesale clothing house I one having a knowledge of
bookkeeping preferred; salary small at their. Address
B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED-10 CABINETMAKERS, 228 AND 230 West Onio-st. BANUK & STARK. WANTED FOUR GOOD PAINTERS. APPLY forthwith at Groveland court, just off Vincennes-av., three blocks south of Thirty-fifth-st. WANTED-A GOOD COLLAR-MAKER. APPLY to J. T. BEADLE, Traverse City, Mich. WANTED-A SMART. ACTIVE BOY WHO HAS had 2 or 3 years' experience in type-setting; also a boy press-feeder. Apply to A. C. SCHOOLEY, 88 WANTED-A GARDENER FOR A SMALL PLACE near the city; he must thoroughly understand the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, and also make himself generally useful. None need apply unless they have good references. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at 11 and 13 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. WANTED-MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS HORSES, working in a yard, and generally handy; must be steady; wages \$1 per day and house in Lake View. Call at 35 Unlo-st.. North Side.

Miscellaneous. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER IN this city. From \$2 to \$10 per day can be made. Apply at 94 South Halsted-st. between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. to-day.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP,

Domestics.

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR SWEDE girl for general housework at 127 North Halsted. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Must be a good laundress. Apply at 696 WANTED-GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE WORK. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK AND laundress; also, second girl, not over 15 years old. Must have good references. 371 West Washington-sta.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer. References required at 89 Centre-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework. 462 West Taylor-st. TO RENT-NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; all conveniences; good neighborhood. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-RICK HOUSE, OCTAGON FRONT. 9
TO CRENT-BRICK HOUSE, OCTAGON FRONT. 9
TO CRENT-B

WANTED-A GOOD, TIDY GIBL FOR GENERAL housework; wages \$4 per week. Call this morning, ready to go to work, at 1618 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED-AT 255 INDIANA-ST. A GIRL WHO understands general housework and waiting on

Milliners.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MILLINER FOR SITU-ation in town. Apply to THOMAS & CO., 14 and 16 Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR LADIES'
underwest: given out or inside. S. LIPSOHN.
452 South Clark-st. WANTED-10 GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS. BROWN & PRIOR, 163 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT NURSE GIRL: Swede or German preferred. Call at 1588 Prairie-av. Laundresses.

Wanted-A good Girl To Do Laundry work; come well recommended. Call at No. 227 West Adams-st., corner Peorla. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADY OF CULTURE FOR CITY work; gentleman for country work. Room 17, Major Block. S. A. REYNOLDS.

WANTED-A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, ENergy, and good address to solicit orders for the new edition of Dr. Naphey's Physical Life of Wom an. Apply at 142 East Madison-st., Room 16. Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Book keepers, Clerks, &ca SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ACTIVE INTELLI-Sigent young man 22 years of ace as bookkeeper, as-sistant, or in any capacity where the services of a good penman are required. Will work for small saisry. B of, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS cashier or assistant bookkeeper in some house. E CITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST, SOBER Cabinet-maker, conversant with English and Ger-man, in some wholessie house with view of deserved promotion. Address E S, care J. Schroeter, 200 West Chicago-av., Chicago. Chicago-av., Chicago.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COMPOSITOR, WITH
24 years' experience, and reference from last place.

Address 8 55, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (GERman); understands milking cows and garden work.
Address 619 North Wells-st. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST AND IN-dustrious boy 17 years of age in any business or trade where he can improve himself. B 66, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL
for kitchen work or general housework. Please
call at 41 West indiana-st., up-stairs.

call at 41 West Indiana-st. up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY BY A smart, active woman, who can do all kinds of farm housework; has a boy 8 years old. Apply for three days at 011 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron, city or country. Call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SIT in first-class family to do second work and sewing. Please call or address, for two days, 224 Ewingst., near Haisted.

STITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FAMDISTRIATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO
SCHOOL OF STATES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT EXPEDISTRIATION WANTED—BY A WEDE GIRL TO DO
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SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL
OF THE STATES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL
OF THE STATES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS TO
DO GOOKING AND SCHOOL OF STATES.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO
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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics Continues,
OITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SENSIBLA
O girl; a thorough worker, capable of taking full
harge of kitchen; good washer and froner, 693 in-GIANGA WANTED-BY A MASSPECTABLE PERSON WANTED-BY A MASSPECTABLE PERSON TO A COMMAN AND A COMMAN

for two days.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A CANADIAN-GIRL,

Intely from Canada, to assist in general housework,
second work, or take care of children; has experience
in all. Call at 159 North Peorla-st. in all. Call at 159 North Peoria-st.

DITIATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED girl as first-class cook or housekeeper; bast of refrences given. Please address 184 Superior-st.

DITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE AND STREET OF THE STREET OF SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN girl for housework. Call at 546 South Jefferson at.

SITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL OR TO do general housework, in a small family. Call at get South Lincoln-et., basement. CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO GO general housework in a small private family. Apply at 360 West Van Buren-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, COMpetent to do general housework. Call for three days, 686 West Onlo. SITUATION WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook; best of city references. B 71, Tribune office.

Semistresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING BY THE
day in private families—dressmaking or plain sewing. Apply at 149 Chicago-av., in book-store.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT EN-glish girl as nurse or to travel; best city reference, Address Woman's Christian Association, 91 East Wash-ngton-st., Ricom 6, two days.

Laundresses.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS laundress or to do general housework in a first-class amily. Call at 269 Cottage Grove-av. SITUATION WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress would like to have a few scattemen's or family washing to take home. 84 Newberry-sy., near West Twelfth-st.

West Twelfun vanted—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for laundry or second work in a first-class family. 99 Fourteenth-st. Miscellaneous
CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY
Dookkeeper, as bookkeeper or cashier; can give best
of city references. Address H 31. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO has had six years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier, where she can act in the same capacity or make herself useful in general office work. Can furnish very best references. Address H M H, 362 West Monroe. SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED Slady with full knowledge of English, French, and German, in an office; is quick at figures, and writes a fine running hand; highest references given. Address B 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE - A COMPLETE BOOK-BINDERY.

First good will; is well established and has a good
city and country trade. Proprietor wants to ratire on
account of ill health: will sell very cheap and is a bargain for any book binder. For particulars and inventory address L. J. MILLER, corner of Griswold and
Larned-sta. Detroit, Mich.

FOR: SALE-MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, well located, and doing a good business; large double lee-house and fixtures, etc., for \$150, cost \$400, if taken immediately; have other business to attend to. Address B 70, Tribune office. FOR SALE—A SAMPLE-ROOM AND FURNISHED house, suitable for a road house, doing a good business. Address V 29, Tribune office. FOR SALE-MEAT-MARKET COMPLETS, ON State-st.; good location; owner wishes to leave the city; a bargain. Address, one week, B 58, Tribune.

FOR SALE-GROCERY, WITH VERY LARGE Tribune office. Tribune office.

Two RARE CHANCES—I OFFER FOR SALE THE
BURLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The wosien
mill is in full running order, with splendld machinery
and excellent water-power; no better and more complete factory in any of the Western States. Also the
BURLINGTON MALT-HOUSE, which is in full running order, with all the new improvements; with very
little expense a brevery or feed or oat mill can be connected with it. Parties wishing to make a good and
asfe investment should not lose a good chance and
look at the property at once.

H. A. SHELDON, Vice-President,
Burlington, Racine Co., Wis.

Burlington, Racine Co., wis.

To AN ACTIVE ENERGETIC MAN WE OFFICE

To increative position in a profitable wholesale manufacturing business in this city; business established, and now supplying the joebing trade in this city and the Northwest; must come well recommended and have \$4,000 or \$5,000 cash capital. Address B 90, Tribune.

THE SAFEST AND BEST BUSINESS IN CHICAGO

Tor sale; profits average \$7,000 a year; avrangements might be made for all or half of the above; none but strictly honorable men, having at least \$6,000 cash, meed renly; satisfactory reasons given for selling. B 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY WITH \$1,200 IN same. Inquire of C. PKENTISS at Hotel Brunswick, Thursday noon or evening.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHE bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Rai iolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 185 DVANCES MADE ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS without removal. Money loaned on collaterals it Randolph-st., Room 3. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

CASH FAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Sullion Omeo (Rocased), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to suit. Inquire at UNION TRUST COMPANY. COMPANY.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, warehouse receipts, and any good coliaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, det., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 & 118 Randolph. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

Nickels in Sums of the Art of the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

Dennies can be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

Dennies can be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

Silver 25 and 50 Cent Pieces in Fackages
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

To Loan—22,500 in Hand, in one sum or in
thomas 4 Co., 132 Lasalie-st.

Wanted—3350 FOR ONE Tear on UnimTribune office.

Per Cent—Money to Loan in sums over
\$1,000 on city improved property. Peterson a
Bay, 168 Randolph-41.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE-FOR WANT OF USE, A GOOD FAM

Ily or business gray horse, and one fine, big. heavy
work horse, 7 years of age: works good single of
double; will be sold very reasonable. Apply at the bard
in alleyway rear of 418 Wabash-av. in alleyway rear of 418 Webash-av.

For 8.4LE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE for a lady to drive, sound and kind. Can be seen as CHARLES DAFF'S livery stable, corner Thirty-first-st, and Wabash-av. Will be sold low for cash.

FOR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND open delivery and grocery wagons; part cash and monthly payments; best and cheapest wagons in town; repairing and painting; all work warranted. C. J. HULL, corner Archer av. and Twenty-fourth-st. PULL, corner Archer av. and Twenty fourth st.

Phaetona, top and open buggles, top delivery wagons, und express wagons; in fact, all kinds of wagons, barcas, double and single. The largest assortment in hiesage; will be sold at a great sascrince. Horses to let by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; must be sold to pay torage. 251 State-st.

storage. 251 State-st.

On ACCOUNT OF REMOVING WE WILL SELL, new top buggres, tight phaeton, new and second-hand road wagons, one two-seated buggy, at cost, at 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED-HORSE AND CARRIAGE FOR FAMily use; good roadster and kind; must be cheap. Bes, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 9. A brown Turkey moroeco double pockethook, containing notes and papers of no value to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its reture to 72 Dearborn st., basements

LOST APRIL 10, ON LOOMIS-ST., A WATCH charm. Finder will be autiably rewarded by returning the same to 230 Loomis-st.

LOST BUNCH OF KEYS BETWEEN SIXTEENTH and Harrison, on State. Kindly leave same at 99 Sixteenth-st.

900 WILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION OF MILL BE PAID FOR INFORMATION OF SIXTEENTH LOOMIS-ST. Leach (builder). Apply at 100 West Monroe st.

CHARTER OAK LIFE-NOTICE-ALL PERSONS
whose lives are insured in the Charter Oak Life
Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are hereby
notified that a meeting of such persons will be held at
the Company's office, in the City of Hartford, Conn., at
10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, the 18th day of April,
1878, in accordance with the provisions of the amended
charter of said Company, passed by the General Assenbly of the State of Connecticut, approved March 15,
1878, which meeting shall vote upon the acceptance of
said amended charter, elect a Board of twenty-one Directors, pass by-laws, and make such rules and regulations, and do such acts in relation to the management
of the Company as it shall consider destrable. Hy order
of the Board of Directors. HALSEY STEVENS, Sec.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME WITH A CAPItal of \$2.000 to start a validable manufacturing
stock company in this city or in the state. I own two
rights of two valuable patent rights for all the workers
states. This is a good investment for any one, man or
woman. No agent need apply. The goods of man call
fancy proceries; goods soit all over the world. As
dress A. FOLSON, Tribune office.

PABTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR ACT.
Ive. in a legitimate established cash busipus, paying over 60 per cent profit, while retaining capital intact; it is done entirely for cash, and without risk. Capital received. \$15,000. Address B 13,
Tribune office.

A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN the world-Importers staple article-pleases every body-Trade prices-Largest Company in America-constanally funcasing-Agents wanted everywhere-best inducements-don't wante time-steed for Circuis to ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original America Trac Co., 43 Vent-4. N. 1. F., Co. Bux 1227.

ATING PILLS!

Radway's Pills will free the system we-named disorders. Price, 25 cents Druggists. ALSE AND TRUE.

WERKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

aboes may be made either by draft, express co order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Elivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel elivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel this word. THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, mer Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago. Ill. for the delivery of Tas Tribunes at Evanston od, and Hyde Park left in the Counting-root two promotes attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

ago TRINUNE has established branch office ORK-Room 29 Tribuns Building. F. T. Mo-PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de le Grange-Batelle MANLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stra BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVleker's Thentre. Hooley's Theatre.

New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman House. th" and variety performance.

onroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of the Months THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exthange yesterday closed at 99% in coin.

In the Dominion House of Commons yes day a resolution looking to the imposition of a tariff upon corn and oats imported into Canada was voted down, -54 yeas to 114

JAY GOULD left Washington in a rage in mediately upon the passage of the TRURMAN bill in the Senate, swearing vengeance upon the Texas-Pacific lobby. "When rogues fall

The furious gale from the west which banged the blinds and clattered things generally in Chicago yesterday appears to have been the fag-end of a big storm of rain, and mow, and wind which prevailed in Iowa and Dakota the night before.

The struggle for nominations at the Illipromises to be unusually severe, while in the matter of platform-making the carpenters seem to be bent upon doing a job which will commend itself to the most inflated of in-

nation of the Lower House of he Ohio Legislature there is a wide difference between fraud in a butter-tub and fraud in a ballot-box, the latter being an offense of ular consequence in the eyes of the tic majority. The House yesterday sed a bill to compel manufacturers of omargerine to label it as such when offerng it for sale, but defeated a bill to punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary any person found guilty of destroying, falsifying,

A case of conflict of jurisdiction has ourred at Crook Creek Agency, D. T., betempted to serve the papers. Gen. Haw-SOND and Lieut. DOUDHERTY claim that courts have no authority which the officers of the army are bound to respect in the Indian country, while the Territorial Court at Yankton will undertake to settle that ion by arraigning the officers for con-

An enormous defalcation, embezzle misappropriation, or whatever form of breach of trust the affair may ultimately assume has shocked the prosperous manufactucity of Fall River, Mass. The magnific thief of the occasion was the Treasurer and one of the Directors of the Union Mills, ar stablishment famous for its soundness and financial strength, and besides was President and National Bank and of the Five-Cent Savings Bank. Of course he stood high in the business and social world, else his extended career of fraud and forgery would have been sooner terminated by de tection and exposure. So far as now known the defaulter's operations cover a period of three years and an amount close to \$500,000.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has taken upon himself the rescue of the Democratic party from the awkward predicament grow-ing out of the Doorkeeper contest, and now appears as the especial champion of Gen. Shirkles, the veteran who was a good enough Democrat but not a good enough Confederate to receive a comfortable office at the hands of the House majority. Senator Gon-zos, perceiving the necessity of doing some-thing to counteract the disgust and indig-nation which the treatment of Gen. Shields created throughout the North, has undertaken enstrate an intense degree of affect tion for the Union veteran. His great anxiety yesterday to hasten action on the bill placing him on the retired list as a Brigadier-General was so clum-sily affected as to be a perfectly transat piece of elaptrap. Gen. SHIELDS has vaited over thirteen years for some evidence ration from the Democratic party, d he can wait a week or two longer for the

se of saving the nation from colly into the hands of the Confedo rescind his Civil-Service order, would bly have passed but for the adroit in-tion of Senator Ebnunus with a a for its reference to the newly-ap-d Congressional Committee, coupled the suggestion that the order a bugbear than a ck, in view of the

EDMUNDS plan a direct conflict with the President was avoided, and a way opened for a better understanding as to the force and ef-fect of the order relative to the officeholder in politics. It is worthy of remark that nonof the President's friends spoke in his de fense—for the very good reason that there was no attack, and hence no defense was

It has been hinted that Tom Scorr and his following interested themselves in aiding the passage of the Railroad Funding to gratify their spleen again the Southern Pacific, the rival of Tom Scorr's Texas & Pacific. The names of a few Senators who voted for the THURMAN bill might be cited in confirmation of this theory, because they represent Senators wh are in favor of the Tom Scorr scheme. We are inclined to hope that there is some truth in the rumor, on account of the retaliatory ings that will be sure to follow. If proceedings that will be sure to follow. If Tom Scorr and his henchmen have busied themselves in behalf of the bill that has just passed, there will be no bounds to the rag of JAY GOULD, and HUNTINGTON, and DIL-LON, and all these gentlemen, along with their retainers, will never weary in their efforts to kill off the proposed Tom Scott sub-sidy. Huntington and his Company will be more willing than ever to build a Southern Pacific Railroad without subsidy, and thus a double advantage may be secured to the public through the passage of this single meas-

GORTSCHAROFF'S reply to Lord SALISBURY sircular seems to have taken the English by surprise. Whether its moderation in discussing the points at issue is the cause which has produced this effect, or whether the Russian Premier in his treatment of the important questions under consideration has adduced stronger arguments than were looked for, is not at present apparent. Most of the London journals seem to be satisfied with the present outlook, the Times volunteering the proposition that the two notes be submitted to a Conference of the Powers. Russia in the meantime is taking every possible precaution in a military sense Her troops are being so disposed on the Roumanian side of the Danube as to be in readiness for a sudden call on account of any threatening movement on the part of Austria or Roumania. These military move-ments appear to have reference to a possible popular nprising on the part of King Charles' subjects, and are intended to serve as a backing to Gobtschakoff's recent threats. From Constantinople the news comes that the Grand Duke Nicholas has again demanded possession of the forts on the Upper Bosphorus, and an interview with the Sultan on this subject was to have been held yesterday. On the whole, although the general aspect of affairs on the Conti nent is somewhat of a more peaceful nature, it is evident that the slightest misstep of military commander or diplomat would provoke an Anglo-Russian war, and probably danger the peace of all Europe.

THE TARIFF BILL AND ITS PURPOSE.

At last the House of Representatives has consented to give consideration to the bill revising and amending the tariff. It is not a popular subject with the average Congress man. It is a subject not generally understood by them, and is not one inviting study of the average careless, ignorant Congress-man. Each member of Congress has a perinterested in some item of the tariff, and the vote of the member on the whole tariff is House on those items. In other districts there are large corporations which in like manner control the votes of their representatives, and these votes are given for or against the whole bill, just as the particular items in the bill affeeting these corporations are determined. The tariff, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, is a mere aggregation of special bounty legislation. The hundred cotton mills have their share of the bill; those who print cottons have their special interests; the men who import quinine in the bark and sell it in powder have their legislation; the men who import mustard, pepper, and castor-beans, and have mills to grind them, have specia provision for their protection; the man who has a marble quarry, and the man who makes slate pencils, have their share in the tariff. The bill is as directly made up of special legislation as if it in express terms enacted that a tax of 40 per cent be levied on all cotton goods consumed in the United States, the proceeds to be paid over to A, B, C, etc.; and that other taxes of 30, 40, 60, 80, and even 120 per cent be laid on other articles produced in the United States, such taxes to be paid over to the persons engaged in manufacturing the same, whether the thing produced be a locomotive boiler, or a hairpin, a silk shawl, or a shoestring.

The only constitutional, rational, or just purpose of a tariff, or of any other taxation. is to obtain revenue; and this tariff tax, like all other taxes, should be adapted to produce the greatest sum of revenue at the least pos sible cost to the people and at the lowest rate of taxation. This fundamental principle has been wholly ignored in the existing American tariff, which is merely an omnibu of special privileges and pensions to specia

persons and classes.

The bill now pending in Congress has been prepared with a full knowledge of all the difficulties which must attend any legislation which attempts to remove or abolish longstanding abuses and established subsidies and this bill, therefore, has been prepared so that, while avoiding all radical changes, there may be a correction of defects, the curing of the grosser evils, the reduction of the cost of collecting the revenue, a slight increase of the revenue, and the straightening out of entanglements and complications in the execution of the law. To this end the

bill generally proposes;
To avoid fraudulent invoices and value tions, all duties are to be imposed at a given rate, to be computed—in cases when to do so is practicablethe pound, the yard, gallon, foot, or zen, instead of by a valuation sworn to in the foreign country. Instead of the vexa-tious and complicated system of estimating the foreign freight, packing, commission and other charges as part of the cost of the goods, there is to be an uniform rate of 5 er cent added to the duty to cover all these niscellaneous matters. In cases of all imports where the duty is 50 cents a yard, or 10 sents a pound, or 15 cents a square foot, or 11 per gallon, or 75 cents a dozen, the Appraiser, instead of examining and deciding as to quality and probable value, will only have to count the dozens, the pounds, the square feet, and the gallons, and let the duty be charged up accordingly. The costly and

taxed at a given rate per square yard or pound and 30 per cent ad valorem in addition. This bill abolishes these compound duties, and fixes a single and specific rate.

The law as it now stands, owing to the great changes in the value of money and the cost of production, is in many cases prohibitory, leading to a suspension of importa-tion and a large and serious loss of revenue. In these cases the duties are readjusted to a resumption of importation and a renewal of revenue. The bill does not make any serious general reduction of duties. The extreme duties, ranging from 80 to 130 per cent, are reduced to reasonable rates, but th general reduction is small. Thus, 50 per cent is reduced to 45, and 40 to 35, and 35 to 30, and 30 to 25, according to the circumstances of the cost of production and the introduction of new productions. As the bill progresses from day to day, these changes can be ascertained by comparison. The great and commendable feature of the

bill, in addition to the reforms we have men-

tioned, is the removal of taxation upon articles entering as raw material into American manufactures. This removal of duties on raw material, including under that term all commodities which manufacturers have to purchase in the making or preparation of their goods for market, will be equivalent to a protection of 10, and in many cases a much greater per cent. Thus, if in manufacture of cotton, woolen, straw, silk, or other goods in this country, the cost of the materials be reduced 10 or 20 per cent, by the repeal of that much tax the cost of production of the manufactured article will be proportionately reduced, and the American infacturer will have that additional mar gin within which to compete with his foreign rival. The great cause of stagnation in American manufactures is the fact of a want of a market; they cannot be exported because the cost of produc tion is so great that the goods cannot be sold in competition with the goods of other countries, except at a ruinous loss. The most certain and direct mode of overcoming this difficulty is to let the manufacturers have their materials at the same cost at which foreign manufacturers can obtain them, and thus placed on an equality in this respect, they can enter the markets of the world, and upon the quality and workmanship of their goods command a sale for them. A Boston nanufacturer, a year ago, in reviewing the condition of the present and possible trade in cotton goods, and showing how enormously the consumption of that class of manufactures must eventually be increased, stated that the supremacy in supplying the world depended upon the price at which the goods could be sold, and that even at this time all the advantages and disadvantages were so equalized, and small economics had become of such vital importance, that a difference of one half cent per square yard in the cost of producing cotton cloth would deter-mine who should command the world's market in cotton cloths. The cost of the cotton of 'the machinery, and of all the long list of things needed in the business, determined the cost of production, and hence to reduce the cost of production to a sum equal to this half cent per square yard of cotton cloth was to determine who should control this trade. What is true of cotton manufactures is equally true of all other manufactures : that coun try which can produce at the least cost can sell at the greatest profit, and thus command the world's trade. This feature of this bill,

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND. Prince Gortscharoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is sufficiently explicit to clear away a large part of the mis standing which has arisen in Great Britain with reference to the treaty of San Stefano The provision for the erection of Bulgaria into an independent Principality seems to have been the principal source of anxiety to the English Government, so far as it has expressed its opinions publicly. Lord SALISsuny said on this head in his circular letter: By the articles relative to new Bulgaria. strong Sclav State will be created under the suspices and control of Russia, who will

commend it to the support of Congress, leav-

eform the tariff generally.

thus receive a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Ægean Seas. A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Sclav community alien to it. The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while Russian administrator frames and a Russian army controls the first workings of its institutions sufficiently indicate of what political system it will in future form a part. . . . The territorial severance of Constantinople from the European provinces still left under its Government will deprive he Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possesion, and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy." Prince Gortschakoff's reply to these allegations is specific and ointed. He declares (1) that Russia is eady to abridge the term of occupation of Bulgaria; (2) that the details of the boundaries of Bulgaria will be left to a mixed Commission. The important concession here made are likely to remove the Bulgarian difficulty, so far as it is genuine, from the consideration of the British Government. For if Russia will agree to abridge the term of occupation, and refer the boundaries question to mixed Commission, the work of the Congress to which it is proposed the whole treaty shall be referred will be greatly simplified. Under these arrangements, En-

and English national pride might be appeared as easily as it was excited. The widest difference between the two lovernments seems to have arisen from the Asiatic acquisitions of Russia. Lord Salis-BURY said in this connection that the possession of the Armenian strongholds secured Russian influence over the provinces, and enabled her to arrest the trade between Europe and Persia. "The indemnity," he continued, "is evidently beyond Turkey's means. Its mode of payment being vaguely stated, it may be demanded immediately, or, if left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory." The territory here referred to is plainly Asiatic territory. In dealing with this part of Lord Salisbury's argu Prince GORTSCHAROFF is much than in his consideration of the Bulgarian dispute, showing that the chief prize of the war, in Russian eyes, is the extension of the Asiatic defenses of the Empire. Russia wishes to hold the Armenian strongholds, incessant litigation as to the valuation of goods, the fraudulent invoices, and the blackmailing, will all be avoided. The ad

gland could justly claim that her influence

had not been unfelt in the peace negotiation

oses to begin her next war where this one leaves off. The meaning of this language can only be that Bussia has ulterior designs upon the parts of Asia still unclaimed by any European Powers. "The assertions that Russia's aunexations in Armenia," continues Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, "will interfere with the European trade with Persia, push mistrust to the extreme. These assertions conflict with statements pre viously made by British Ministers."
Here, indeed, there is no wavering or shadow of turning. Other interests may be modified or abandoned, but this interest must be preserved in its integrity. Annexa-tion of territory is the particular consequence of the war which conforms with Russian traditions, and no annexation heretofore resolved upon will be given up to satisfy English scruples. The other points of difference between the two Governments are comparatively unimportant, and are lightly adverted to. The retrocession of Bessarabia is only incidentally touched by Great Britain, without even an apparent expectation that the policy of Russia in this respect will be changed. Prince Gortschakoff says that there is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by an international Commission. The reforms of the Greek provinces are expressly permitted to be thrown open by the Porte for the con sideration of Europe. The indemnity de-manded is said by Gontschakovs to be out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices; and, in

general, the treaty of San Stefano is justified except in the matter of the Bulgarian bound-The results of the correspondence between the two Governments are likely to be highly important. It will not be surprising if En-gland shall consent, in view of the concesions made, to go into the Conference Prince Gorrschakorr seems to have admit ted the necessity of offering some concessions to accomplish this end, and to have felt that the Bulgarian interest could be sacrificed easier than any other. The fact that oncessions have been offered opens a convenient avenue of retreat for England, if she chooses to avail herself of it. The ingenuity of Gorrschaupr in opening such an avenue, and his tact in directing his adversaries to wards it, cannot be sufficiently admired. to say on the remarkable fact to which we adverted yesterday, namely, the failure of England to state distinctly what she wants. She has heretofore confined herself to obections. "It remains for Lord SALISBURY to say," observes Gobtschakoff, "how he would reconcile existing treaties with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed; how he could obtain the desired end outside the preliminaries of the treaty of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due accour of the rights Russia has acquired. Liberty of action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that dispatch, some actical propositions of a nature to-

THE BAILBOAD FUNDING BILL. After a long and desperate resistance on the part of the lobby, Mr. Thurman's bill to ompel the subsidized Pacific railroads to rovide for the payment of the debt they we the Government has passed the Senate by the handsome majority of 40 to 19. This action, in its own way, redounds as much to the credit of the Senate as the equally overwhelming passage of the Silver bill. The struggle has been one of the Government even if it had no other benefits, ought to against the lobby, and the interests of the ring; the result is a triumph of patriotis over the corrupt influences that opposed it. Mr. Thurman had framed this measure and submitted it to the last Congress, but he could not secure a final hearing for it. The railroad ring has had notice of its imminence ever since the beginning of the present Congress, and the lobby has been fertile in sugestions to defeat it. The Railroad Com nittee of the Senate reported a bill as a substitute for that purpose, which was withdrawn when it had been shown to be the result of the railroad ring's dictation. Then Mr. CHAPPEE proposed bill similar to THURMAN'S, with the pro-rating scheme tacked on, which might have defeat ed the original bill; this was also withdrawn. Then came Mr. BLAINE with an amendment providing that the Government should surrender its rights to the railroads in consideration of the bill, and this amend was ignominiously rejected. Finally, the original bill sustained by the Judiciary Committee, and commending itself in principle

to all right-minded men, was adopte

ply with the requirements of the bill, the following figures will set the question at rest The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad last year were \$13, 719, 343, an increase of \$1, 605, 353 over the previous year; and the operating expenses are \$5, 402, 253, being \$\frac{1}{2}\$ decrease of \$45, 567 from the preceding year, showing net earnings to have been \$8, 317, 000. The Central Pacific makes an equally good showing. Its net earnings for the five years ending with 1876 were as follows:

Total for five years. 841, 504, 828.5 ing fund, to extinguish the debt they owe to the Government is therefore manifestly absurd. Last year-the roads paid out of their net en unua \$4.0012,815 interest on their bonds, and \$7.299,000 in an sight per cent dividend to stockholders, leaving a surplus of \$3,121,702 unexpended. It is clearly unjust for the roads to distribute their product in dividends until they shall have made provision for paying the debt they owe the Government.

The entire Judiciary Committee of the

Senate, but particularly Messrs. Thurman, EDMUNDS, and DAVIS(of Illinois), are entitled to the chief credit of fighting through this measure. It was Mr. THURMAN'S close study of the situation and determined adherence to the principle that gave the bill its impetus The first attack made upon it was because of alleged unconstitutionality, on the ground that the railroads had vested rights which Judge David Davis quickly and finally disposed of that phase of the question. In a single brief, pointed, and forcible argument, which carried conviction with it, he established the constitutionality of the measure about as conclusively as a unauim cision of the Supreme Court could have done. Mr. EDMUNDS rendered an inestimable service by his bold denunciation of the bill, and by the cutting satire, during the last day, with which he silenced Mr. BLAINE, whose position in this matter pointedly re-called his former connection with railroad

Brank's conduct during the effort to pass this bill was as inconsistent and puerile as it was in regard to the Silver bill. It will be remembered that, during the silver debate, BLAINE made a speech in which he denounced the original demonetization of the silver dollar as unconstitutional, and thereby com mitted himself to the justice of restoring it. Subsequently he offered an amendment to the remonetization bill which changed the character of the silver dollar that had been inconstitutionally eliminated from the monetary system. But after the Senate rejected Mr. BLANN's amendment, he refused to vote for the bill providing the only remedy possible for the unconstitutional wrong which he had previously denounced. He pursued precisely the same course with ref-

The Thurman bill now goes to the House and there is no reason to doubt that it will be promptly reported, and that it can be passed by a large majority. The only ques tion is whether, since the strength of the proposition has been so successfully tested in the Senate, it will not be safe to exact from the companies an annual payment mor commensurate with the interests of the Government. A strict compliance with the terms of the THURMAN bill will still leave the sum of \$35,000,000 due the Government from the railroads at the maturity of the bonds, and the great bulk-about four-fifths of the payments required of them will be represented by services rendered the Governfore, to consider an amendment requiring the companies to pay over to the Governnet earnings, which will still leave the companies several millions a year to divide up among the owners of the fictitious stock. Senator THURMAN said in debate that the only reason why he had not made the bill provide for the entire indebtedness was because he feared that such a bill could not be passed; but the Senate vote on the final passage of the bill as it is indicates pretty certainly that a majority of that body would also favor a proposition to make the railroads pay up in full within the original term of their agreement, and the House may gain some credit for itself in amending the bill so as to attain this purpose.

aire de l'Academie Francaise" is out, its predecessors having appeared in 1694, 1718, 1740, 1769, 1798, and 1835. Twenty-two hundred new words have been admitted, the greater part of development of politics, manufactures, and aglture. "Tramway," "telegramme, nel." and "steamer" are among the words newly authorized. VICTOR HUGO had already fuced the last of these and rhymed it wit riched the language with "un douz watercloset"—one word and sounded "vattaireklossay." These words, the Academy admits, would have made some of the Academicians of old time shudder. Among the words not say 'actualite," though this pet word of M. Buloz pressed; besides which a large number of old phrases and proverbs have been blotted out, the lapse of time having robbed them of the point. Among the changes in spelling is the s "consonnance," and of the second "h" i don. It is worthy of mention, by the way, that part of the law of the land, its spelling an definitions being insisted upon and followed in

A rather curious incident connected with th ate war in the Orient is the petition to the Austrian Government to take steps to obtain a satisfactory disinfection of the battle-fields of the actuaries of the life-insurance nies of Vienna! Odd as this looks, the chain of easoning is perfectly natural and unimpeach ble. The soil of those provinces is soaked with putrefaction, which, when the hot weather comes on, will infallibly aggravate the scourge of typhus which is already ravaging Southeas ern Europe; the infection will be carried to Vienna and other parts of Austria, and increase the death-rates; this will threaten the profit of the companies,—hence, naturally, their action. So complicated a thing is Society!

Little Gen. BRAGG, of the Fifth District of Wisconsin, the successor of CHARLEY ELDREDGE, must look much smaller than usual since Gen. SUTLER sat down so heavily on him the other day BRAGG was a Union soldier himself, and to that fact he is indebted for his election, and when BUTLER forced the issue upon the Democracy t BRAGO's district has a very large Irish elemen that will need some coaxing before supporting a man for re-election to Congress who gave his vote for a Rebel instead of the gallant Gen

Over seven hundred prominent Republican of Milwaukee signed the open letter to Presi dent HAYES, in which the recent speech of Senator Howe is condemned and the course of the President approved. The list of names is head-ed by the Hon. John H. Tweedy, formerly a are personally known to Senator Hows, if not to Mr. Haves, to be men of high character and standing in the Badger State, and their emphatic disapproval of his course cannot be a source of much satisfaction to Mr. Hows. The cordial approval of the appointment of Secretain Schurz, who was formerly a resident of Mi waukee and personally known to all the signers, is one of the marked characteristics of this letter, which must be as gratifying to the Secretary as it is mortifying to his Senatorial assailant. The bushel of letters that Hows says he proving of his late speech were not written—it is fair to assume—by these 700 well-known Mil-waukeeaus who have just addressed a note to the

To the Editor of The Trouns.

CHICAGO, April 10.—What has become of the bill to relieve bankrupt savings banks from Government-tax? The Receiver of the Fidelity says he is still holding a lot of money subject to the call of the Internal Revenus Department.

The bill for the remission of Government taxes on insolvent savings banks passed the Senate, and now awaits action in the House Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. CARTER HARRISON has it in charge; perhaps he can tell why it i

One of the drollest things in all diplomatic literature is this extract from the telegraphic summary of Gortschakopp's reply to Salisbury: "The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have a besiege them at the beginning of each war." Freely translat that I may always get in on your face-to de fend myself.

Howr's recent speech is in changing the order of naming the three Scuatorial Implacables. rmerly it was BLAINE, CONKLING, and HOWE now it is Howe, Conkling, and Blaine. It only a small compensation for so great an out-lay as the Wisconsin Senator made, but it is per-haps on the principle of the trader's motto: Quick sales and small profits.

As well as republics, monarchies are not grateful as they might be. There, frinstance England. Mr. ERASMUS WILSON made the nation a present of Cleopatra's Needle, bringin t over from Egypt at his own cost and charges. and now he has to pay \$10,000 salvage and costs or the privilege of being able to give it away.

The Burlington Hawkeye says that " Iowa does not propose to be muzzled another year." The Burlington Hawkeye is first, last, and all the time a comic paper—with a muzzle on its nose.

United States consists of seventy-five members, thirty-seven of the States being represented each by two Senators and Nevada by one.

War has already been declared against the Spitz dog at Long Branch, but the hackmen that summer-resort are as yet unmolested

The Rhode Island Democrats ran on a Frand atform this year, and came out about 3,000 behind their last year's showing. Selah!

Hows evidently belongs to that crowd which spoken of by Milton, who would rather Reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.

luring the Exposition. Miss Neilson, the actress, who had be

PERSONALS.

seriously ill, was so far recovered on the 28th ult. as to be able to appear at London in the "Lady of A London belle-Miss Graham-receives om the British Government a pension, having een wounded when a baby in the arms of her

urse at Lucknow It is a Mr. M. L. Mayer, of London, who has bought the right of representing Dumas' new play, "Joseph Balsamo," in England, the United States, and Canada.

e has been re-elected to the residency of the Edinburg Philosophical Institu-ion, an office which be had held ever since the leath of Lord Brougham. Dr. Newman has brought out a new edi

tion of his "Essay on Development," which, he says, he must consider at his age the last print or The death is announced at Florence of Napoleone Moriani, aged 70, a famous old-time tenor, the close friend of Donizetti, and the original Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

The King of the Zooloos has found-o hinks he has found-a specific for war-fever. He paraded all his regiments, and gave each soldier a powerful emetic, 'so as to bring out the evil in their hearts, which caused them to fight and kill

Following right on the heels of the an nouncement of the death in a steeple-shase of Mr. St. James, a young Irish nobleman, comes that of the death of William Archer, brother of the fa-Archer's horse fell and rolled upon him.

Thomas Chitty, the author of "Chitty's Practice," who died recently in England, began his legal career sixty years ago, and leaves a son eminent in the legal profession, and a grandson just admitted to the Bar. He was a bright, cheerful, kindly man, and has his best personal memorial in the love and respect of his numerous pupils and

Charles Richard Roberts, 34, a coach has been endeavoring to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace, on the ground that the Queen was his mother, and that he had been born here and taken away in his infancy. He said to the officers, who gently but firmly removed him to a lunatic asylum, that for years past he had been under the impression that he ought to come there "until he was raised."

Wade Hampton wrestled mightily with his inaugural, and his friends and family could not but perceive and sympathize with his pain. When the family came home one Sunday morning, it was received by the Governor with a countenance beaming with a satisfaction akin to happiness "What is the matter?" asked one. "Have you completed your message?" "No!" was the Governor's joyful reply; "but I have found the old turkey-hen's nest over yonder in the woods!"

Satanta (or Santanta, as the reader prefers), the famous Kiowa Chief, is making chal in the Texas Penitentiary, but is very lenient treated, being allowed to desist and fall asies whenever he chooses. Though he is stalwart and has not a gray hair in his head, he claims that he is 86 years old, and when a reporter asked him the somewhat superfluous question whether he liked prison life as well as hunting buffalo and surpris-ing emigrant trains he heaved an artesian sigh.

Prince Alfred, otherwise the Duke of Prince Alfred, otherwise the Duke of Edinburg, is far from being popular, the present charge against his Royal Highness not being that he bilks washerwomen (as he did at the antipodes), nor yet that he lacks pluck (which has been asserted), but that he is strongly pro-Russian in his proclivities. He has difficulty in getting officers to serve in his wife's household, his brother officers treat him with marked coldness, and, procedured to smite, him and his wife, they recently to smite, him and his wife, they recently purely to spite him and his wife, they recently hissed down, at a Malta concert, a Russian basso her especial protege.

Charles Reads has obliterated with a coat Charles Reads has obliterated with a coat of whitewash the name "Naboth's Vineyard," which, for some mysterious and unexplained reason, he had conferred upon his house in Albert Terrace. Knightabridge. His last letter on "The Coming Man" is dated simply Albert Gate. In that communication he pitches into the anatomists who declare that the slight preponderance of the viscera on the right side makes a man raght-handed. Why should this be, he asks, in apes as well as in men, and the apes be eftherhanded? If so small a preponderance had any effect whatever its roughly and the same had any effect whatever its roughly and t apes as well as in men, and the apes be efther-handed? If so small a preponderance had any ef-fect whatever it would be to make the man left-handed. He also wants to know why in China 300,000,000 people should esteem the left hand the side of superior honor, while Europeans hold the opposite opinion; why Hindoos should all put their botton-holes on one side of the coat and Mohammedans on the other, and why in England the same difference should exist in the case of

POLITICAL.

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The Democratic Politicians of Illinois Nearly All at Springfield.

Indications that the Convention Will Appear Very Respectable.

The Platform of the Nationals Likely to Be Accepted in Substance.

An Outline of the Situation and

the Prospects of the

Candidates. Some Notice of the Different Men

Who Have "Carried the Bag."

The Greenbackers of Iowa Meet and

Swallow a Dozen Very

Raw. ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

A RETROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10 .- The deep inter est which is felt in the approaching Democratic State Convention is already manifest in the character and number of the earlier arrivals. To the Democratic party of Illinois this campaign means one of life or death. Ever since 1868 it has only been able to stand with factions assistants,—men who had met disappointment in, and had grievances against, the Republica party, sloughed off from that powerful organ-ization and attached themselves to the Demos

THE STAKE TO BE PLAYED FOR this year is also a slimulas to the Democracy. In 1848 the Democracy hay charge of the State Treasury, and again in 1863, since which the this oleaginous tit has slipped away from it. A this oleagmons tit has slipped away from R. A prominent Democrat said to me last night that it takes two things to make a successful empaign,—money and brains. Lacking the latter, and never possessing much of the former, is why it has so long been kept in a minority. If now it can get hold of the State Treasury the prospect for 1880 will be bright.

WHO HAS HANDLED THE MONEY. Who has handled the wontr.
When Illinois was admitted into the Union, in
1818, John Thomas, an old St. Clair County
Whig, was appointed Treasurer. He served
part of a term, and was succeeded by Robert K. McLaughlin, of Fayette County, a Demo was elected. In 1837 Judge James Hall, Democrat, of Fayette County, was elected. John Dement, of Dixon, an original Bourbon, suc-Dement, of Dixon, an original Bourbon, succeeded Hall in 1831; Charles Gregory, of Fayette, also a Democrat, followed Dement in 1837. Then, in 1837, John D. Whiteside, Democrat, of Monroe County, till 1844, when the Democrace elected an old Ironside Baptist preacher a Hamilton County, named Milton Carpenter. It 1848 John Moore, Colonel of the Sixth Illinois

Infantry in the Mexican War, an English Infantry in the Mexican War, an Englishman by birth and a wheelwright by trade, who died in 1860, was elected. After serving nine years as gave way to James Miller, an old Whir and Republican, of McLean County. After serving six months it was found that Miller was los tne State's money to irresponsible pa William B. Plato, of Geneva, Kane Co Abraham Lincoln, the late Jesse K. Dubes, O. M. Hatch, Col. D. L. Phillips, and others demanded Miller's resignation. At first he refused, but Lincoln threatened to go before the Grand Jury and have him which brought about the desired end. In ju known that his son was the guilty party. Gov. Bissell, in 1850, appointed William Butters, Republican, of Springfield, to the Treasury, and in 1860 he was elected to a full term. In 1865 ander Starne, of Pike County, but in 1885 the Republicans again took the Treasury by electing James H. Beveridge, of Sandwich. From that time to the present the Republicans have held the vaults: Gen. G. W. Smith, of Cook, in '67; E. N. Bates, Sangamon, in '69 and '70; Edward Rutz, St. Clair, '73; T. S. Ridgway, Gallatin, '75; and Rutz again in '77. From this it will be seen that both parties have had a fair division of the honors and emoluments of State Treasurer.

who want to handle the mount.

The office being a desirable one there are many candidates aspiring to the nomination to-morrow. E. L. Cronkrite, of Freeport, who served as a Democrat in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies, is considered as being the most formidable candidate, but if Cook County should go for him the central and south part of the State will undoubtedly coalesce on one man and defeat him. There is no disguising the fact that a very bitter projecoalesce on one man and defeat him. There no disguising the fact that a very bitter produce exist against either letting Cook Count have the office or naming the man. Count have the office or naming the man. Count clegates and leading men say that a city whe cannot manage its own finances ought never ballowed to tamper with the State funds. Wiam R. Prickett, of Edwardsville, a educated Democrat and a successful banker seems to be the coming man wgainst Cronkrite, or Gen. Wallace, ahou Cook County offer his name. Prickett and here on Monday evening, has headquarters the Leiand, and proposes to make a vigore fight. Marshall M. Pool, of Shawnestow brother-in-law of Congressman Townshend, where ngnt. Marshall M. Pool, or Shawe brother-in-law of Congressman Townshel have a number of delegates from South Illinois; Sangamon County has instruct Alex Starne, and he, also, will have sto Other men are suggested, but these are the

Otter men are suggested, out these are the starleading aspirants.

THE BOSS PEDAGOGUE

was brought into existence in 1854, when Ninas
C. Edwards was elected from Springfield. In
1857 William H. Powell, of Kane County, was
elected. In 1839, Newton Bateman, and again
in 1861. In 1868, the Democrats elected a Methodist preacher named John P. Brooks, who, in
1865, gave way to Newton Bateman again for
two terms. In 1875 the Independents and Democrats together elected S. M. Etter, the present
incumbent. Gallatin County instructs for
a country school-teacher named Davia,
and S. 8. Jack, of Decatur, has three out of
six delegates from Macon County pledged to
him. Etter will undoubtedly be renominated,
as his refusal to indorse the National platform
of two weeks ago has endeared him to the De-

in addition to the State Convention to nomnate candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to make a
platform, a candidate for Clerk of the Supremo
Court and Clerk of the Appellate Court are
also to be named. These bring a host of smaller
fry here to lobby and buttonhole. For Clerk of
the Supreme Court, E. A. Snivele, of the Carlinville Enquirer; W. W. Easley, of Cass; and
S. M. Martin, of Morgan, are prominent. For
Appellate Court, William M. Bandy, of Danville; E. L. Merritt, of Springfield; George
Jones, of Pike; Jack Wright, of Petersburg;
Head, of Adams; James H. Hall, of Morgan,
No speculations would be either reliable or interesting.

But the naming of candidates is not was bothers the Democracy. It is the making of platform which puzzles the old and wiser heads. The defection of a large working and agricultural element to the Nationals, as evidenced by the spring elections, warns the Democratical leaders that the platform of 1878 must be broaded liberal. Gov. Palmer, Gen. McClernash, and Maj. Orendorff, of Springfield; Thomas H. Macoughtry, of Douglas; Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, and many other pronounced hardmoney men are bitterly opposed to yielding on jot or tittle of the old Jacksonian-Bentos mint-drop polley. But the majority of the party is largely impregnated with Dan Voorhees' greenbackism. I have it from good authority to-day that for three weeks W. C. Goudy has been in travall with the effort to paraphrase the indiana platform. If the vetwer taken by counties, the Greenback men would triumph, but they fear the larger visco of Cook, Peoria, and the Northern counties.

ONE NOTICEABLE PRATURE

ONE NOTICEABLE PRATURE of the assembling delegates is the pro-"Blue Ribbons." It was the Ribbons

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DEMOCRACY. thosphot.

April 10.—The deep intere approaching Democratic
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imulas to the Democracy, cy hay charge of the State in 1868, since which time as slipped away from it. A said to me last night that is and to me last hight that to make a successful cam-rains. Lacking the latter, a much of the former, is seen kept in a minority. If of the State Treasury the

THE MONEY.

d into the Union, in 4 St. Clair County a d St. Clair County
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ceeded by Robert K.
etc. County, a Democrat.
id, Whig, of Union County,
Judge James Hall, Demcounty, was elected. John
original Bourbon, suca Gregory, of Fayred Dement in 1836.
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ionel of the Sixth Illinois
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ring nine years he

ving nine years he, an old Whig and aty. After serving t Miller was loaning

at aty. After serving in t Miller was loaning to irresponsible parties, of Geneva, Kane County, he late Jesse K. Dubois, O. L. Phillips, and resignation. At in threatened to go it have him indicted, at a sired end. In jusmory, it is pretty generally was the gullty party. Gov. oin* William Butters, Refie the Treasury, and full term. In 1803; and elected Alex-

ity, but in 1865 the Treasury by elect-of Sandwich. From the Republicans have en. G. W. Smith, of Cook, nramon, in '69 and '70;
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In in '77. From this
parties have had a fair
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a THE MONEY.

a sirable one, there are bring to the nomination to-ronkrite, of Freeport, who it in the Twenty-ninth and assemblies, is considered as prindable candidate, but if go for him the central and State will undoubtedly and defeat him. There is at that a very bitter prejutanting the man. Country maning the man. Country maning the man. Country maning the man. Country is men say that a city which with finances ought never be with the State funds. Williped of Edwardsville, and a successful banker, the coming man as or Gen. Wallace, should his name. Prickett came wening, has beadquarters at to make a vigorous, of Shawneetown, nan Townshend, will from Southeastern y has instructed for will have strength.

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the Democrats elected a Methmed Jonn P. Brooks, who, in

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M. Etter, the present

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Macon County pledged to

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Convention to nomifreasurer and Superletion, and to make a
of Clerk of the Superme
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William M. Bandy, of Danitt, of Springfield; Georgeck Wright, of Petersburg;
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aid be either reliable or in-

of candidates is not what acy. It is the making of a sies the old and wiser heads. Ingre working and agricultant and the state of the s

its quots of delegates to the Convention to be held to-morrow, and to-night the Leland lobby and pariors resemble a huge beebive. The old wheel-horses of the party seem to have been resurrected for the occasion, and, taken as an entirety, the Convention promises to be the most respectable that the Democracy have held for years. For the State Treasurership, Pool's brother-in-law, Congressman Townshend, arrived here from Washington this afternoon, and is doing his level best for his relative; Crockrite has developed a good deal of strength in the northern counties, and his backers are working for him like beavers; Pricket shows a good following, and his friends are sanguine of his selection as the standard-bearer; Richardson keeps to his parlor in the Leland, but his friends are taking notes on the chances, and, should a deadlock occur, he is confident that he will be the "black horse." He has money to spend, and is provided with significant pledges from Senator Barnum.

THE OTHER CANDIDATES

so far have developed nothing but their immediately local strength. For Superintendent of Public instruction, the odds are in favor of Etter at the present writing, though Jack has a good following. He is trying hard to capture the Cook County delegation. As far as heard from, there are nine candidates for the Springfield Appellate Court District: Merritt, of the State Register; Jones, of Pike; Bandy, of Vermillion; Ricks, of Christian; Hver, to DeWitt; Wright, of Menard; Hedd, of Adams; Hall, of Morgan, and Havinghorst, of Mason. So far as developed, the prize lies between the first three mentioned. For Supreme Court Clerk of the Second Division there are three aspirants—Snively, of Macoupin; Easley, of Cass; and Martin, of Morgan. The first mentioned seems to be the favorite. The First Division Supreme Court Clerk and Second Appellate District Clerks will be nominated at a Convention to be held in Joliet next month, also the Clerks for the Third Supreme and Fourth Appellate Divisions at Centralta, about the same time.

Divisions at Centralia, about the same time.

THERE IS A HITCH

about the nomination of Appellate Clerk for Cook County. Goudy, Jamieson, and others of the Chicago delegation want the nomination postponed until the regular County Convention.

Mahoney, Corcoran, Stoat, and Holden are in favor of the nomination to-morrow. A strong effort will be made to have it postponed. At a meeting of the State Central Committee to-might, it was resolved that Gen. Black, of Vermillion, be the temporay President of the Convention. Goudy, of Cook, will be the Chairman of the Committee on Platform. This will be substantially

of the Committee on Platform. This will be substantially

THE RESOLUTIONS

adopted at Indianapolis, denouncing the Electoral Commission as a dangerous precedent, demanding the abolition of the National Banks and the substitution of greenbacks, insisting on the repeal of the Resumption act, requiring greenbacks to be a legal-tender for all dues, public and private, congratulating the country on the restoration of the silver dollar, demanding the free coinage of silver, and denouncing the use of prison labor on public works, particularly with reference to the Kankakee Asylum and Chester Prison jobs. It is pretty generally conceded that ex-Congressman Sam Marshall, of Hamilton, will be the Permanent Chairman of the Convention. There is much opposition to Chicago being any longer the headquarters of the State Central Committee, and the indications point to the selection of Gen. Parsons, of Clay County, as its next Chairman.

THE GREENBACKERS.

DES MOINES, Is., April 10.—The Greenback
National State Convention met here to-day.

About 100 delegates were in attendance, and
probably one-third of the countles of the State were represented, the others being about half as large as in the Convention of last year. Very few of the prominent men of the party in the State were present to-day. E. N. Gates, of Jasper, was temporary and permanent Chairman. The following platform was adopted without

The following platform was adopted without debate and by a unanimous vote:

WHERMAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezslement, bankruptcy. crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and WHERMAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the Specie-Resumption act of Jam. 14, 1875, and the abendonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of the National Banks, and the issue of a full legal-tender paper money by the Government, and receivable for all dees, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal-tender for the payment of all coln bonds of the Government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the colnage of silver shalt be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

4. Congress shall provide the said money adequate to a full employment, an equitable distribution of products, and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary systems as proposed herein will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and Federal taxifion, distribute equilably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service a vast army of olders, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man or woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competency, so that overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our kepublic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should b

court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

12. We demand that all just and légal means shall be used for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. We furtise the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties apon these car principles and purposes, and solicit the co-speration of all men in furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

NOMINATIONS.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, M. Farnsworth, of Winneshick; Treasurer, M. L. Devlin. of Polk; Auditor, S. V. Sauearinger, of Fremont; Register of the State Land-Office, M. Farrington, of Bremer; Attorney-General, C. H. Jackson, of Green; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. C. Knapp, of Van Buren; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Frank Dowaley, of Webster; Reporter of the Supreme Court, G. W. Rutherford, of Marshall.

MICHIGAN. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. DETROIT, Mich., April 10.-More complete rearms of last week's election indicate that both of the constitutional amendments submitted were rejected. One of them was a purely formai matter, and not open to the least objection, but the indications are that it has been defeated but the indications are that it has been defeated by a large majority. In thirty-one of the most populous counties, which last year elected \$50 Republican Supervisors, 245 Democrats, and 50 Greenbackers, the result last week, as unofficially reported, was 264 Republicans, 200 Democrats, and 168 Nationals, or Greenbackers. The eight counties in which the Nationals scored their most complete victories gave Hayes over 11,500 majority.

SPRINGVIELD, ILI...
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPIELD, Ill., April 10.—The count of the notes cast at yesterday's city and town election ras not completed until a late hour this mornwas not completed until a late hour this morn-ing. On the city ticket the Democrats elect the Mayor, Treasurer, Marshal, and Street-Supervisor; the Republicans elect the City-Attorney; and the Liquor League elect the City-Attorney, and the Liquor League elect the City-Clerk. On the town ticket, the Democrats elect the Assessor, Collector, and Constable by greatly diminished majorities, also four Supervisors; the Republicans elect three Supervisors; and the Nationals one. T. W. S. Kidd, who was nominated at the late State Convention of the Nationals for Supreme Court Clerk in this Grand Division, ran for Assessor on the National ticket and was overwhelmingly defeated in city and town. The running of the Blue-Ribbon temperance ticket beat the Republican nominees, and mainly elected Democrats more or less interested in, or favorable to, the liquor interest.

interest.

MONROB, April 10.—The campaign opened in Ouachitta by a large meeting called by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee to nominate a candidate for Mayor of Monroe. Resolutions were adopting indorsing the Nicholls Government, and deprecating and denouncing any attempt of an independent or third party movement as an offspring of selfish ambition, and an attempt to subvert the general good to the individual aggrandizement of disappointed politicians.

eral good to the individual aggrandizement of disappointed politicians.

A motion to strike off the preamble and the indorsement of all departments of the State Government was supported by speeches arraigning the Legislature for falling to call a convention.

The motion only received about five votes. This is regarded as a defeat of the faction opposed to Gov. Nichoils, which hoped to control the meeting.

THE RAILROADS.

FIGHTING FOR THE MISSOURI

RIVER BUSINESS.

If the Missouri River freight war is continued for a while longer with the same vigor and energy as at present, the roads will soon have to carry freight to and from those points for nothing. When the Chicago roads reduced the rate on grain from Missouri River points to Chicago to 12% cents per 100 pounds, it was thought that bottom figures had been reached, as a 15-cent rate will just about cover costs. But it seems that Toledo and St. Louis have not yet had enough, and that they need still more punishment to bring them to terms. Advices were re ceived by Commissioner Midgeley yesterday that the rates on grain from Missouri River points to Toledo had been reduced to 12 cents per 100 pounds. As the Chi-cago roads are determined to keep the Toledo cago roads are determined to keep the Toledo rate five cents above Chicago during the prevalence of this contest, it necessitated the reduction on grain to Chicago to seven cents per 100 pounds. The Wabash Road is the principal aggressor in this contest, and it uses the St. Louis roads merely to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. With a 12-cent rate to Toledo, the proportion of the St. Louis roads is so small as to be hardly worth aneutioning, and hence their losses will be most severe. Mr. Hopkins, of the Wabash, is trying to get the Chicago roads to concede that the rate from Missouri River

losses will be most severe. Mr. Hopkins, of the Wabash, is trying to get the Chicago roads to concede that the rate from Missouri River points to Toledo shall be but five cents higher than to Chicago. This the Chicago roads cannot concede, for, to make the through rates to the East the same via Chicago as via St. Louis, the difference must be seven and a half cents, and the Chicago roads will give their consent to no lower figure. During the past winter the difference between Chicago and Toledo rates used to be 10 cents.

Since the beginning of the present war most of the Missouri River business has been going via Chicago, and it proves that with equal opportunities Chicago can easily keep ahead of all its rivals. As long as the Missouri River business was pooled, Chicago not only helped St. Louis to get ahead, but also protected Milwankee and other points which are not able to compete with the Chicago roads when there is any competition going on. From the moment that the Chicago roads pooled with the St. Louis lines, the business of the latter increased, and kept on increasing to such an extent that they thought this thing would continue if they were out of the pool, and they could reap all the benefit themselves without being compelled to divide with the Chicago lines. Accordingly they withdrew from the pool, and the result is that they are rapidly losing what they gained before.

The Chicago roads leading to Missouri

debate and by a unanimous vote:

When he had been conting the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business incomes and wages reduced, unparalleled distress infitted upon the poerer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezsiement, bankruptey, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and Warmas, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money-lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and
Warmas, The limiting of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and, so far as possible, the results of these criminal acts must be countersted by juicial legislation;

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the bandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of the National charge but second-class rates on the above-named articles. This reduces the rates on these articles 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to all Missouri River points, and Council Bluffs and Chicago merchants have this much advanu-age over the New York merchants, who are still compelled to pay first-class rates by the ava-ricious roads leading west from that city.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. BALTIMORE, April 10.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was held to-day, John W. Garrett, President, presiding. The Committee on Finance submitted reports and resolutions that the Board of Directors recommend to the stockholders of the Company the acceptance of the act passed at the late session of the Legislature providing for adjustment and final settlement

providing for adjustment and final settlement by the agreement of all pending controversy and litigation between the Company and the State. The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a general meeting of the stockholders to vote upon the proposition of acceptance was called to be held at the office of the Company in this city on the 10th of June next.

During the litigation between the State and the county in regard to the gross receipts for passenger tax the Company passed five semi-annual dividends on the stock of the Washington Branch of the road, and a resolution was adopted to-day that so soon as all the arrangements required to be perfected to give to the act of the Assembly aforesaid full effect according to its tenor, there shall be declared five semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent on the stock of the Washington Branch.

semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent on the stock of the Washington Branch.

It was also resolved that a dividend of 4 per cent be declared on the capital stock of the main stem for the half-year ended 81st of March ult.. payable in stock of the company on and after the 15th of May prox. at the office of the Treasurer, Camden Station, and that the transfer-books be closed on the 17th of April inst., and remain closed until the 15th of May prox. President Garrett said the form of the divi-

resident Garrett said the form of the divi-dend proposed by the Committee was not at all novel in the history of the Baltimore & Ohio Company. At various periods prior to 1858, when the Company needed money, rather than press the sales of its bonds and securities, it when the conservative plan of using a portion of its earnings by borrowing a sum from the stockholders, and issuing therefor its stock. In order to aid the Pittsburg & Connellsville, the Marietta & Cincinnati, the VirginialMidland, and to construct the Chicago & Baltimore short line, and the Cincinnati and Baltimore Roads, and other enterprises associated with its interests and development, the Baltimore & Ohio Company created a floating debt which it is policy for the Company to liquidate rapidly. In pursuance of this conservative policy, the Committee has recommended that the portion of the earnings realized within the last six months, viz.: 4 per cent, being \$525,763, be used for the payment of the floating debt, and that stock be issued therefor. This dividend will be payable in common stock of the Company. This sum is added to the capital, on which no interest will be paid, but only such dividends as may be declared from the net earnings at the discretion of the Directors from the capital stock. While the such dividends as may be declared from the feetermings at the discretion of the Directors from time to time on the capital stock. While the floating debt has already been materially decreased, this action will insure its more rapid reduction.

The earnings for March on the main stem and handles were \$1,137,413, being \$44,419, more

branches were \$1,137,413, being \$44,419 more than the same month the preceding year.

The representatives of the railroads running from this city to points in Iowa held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for the purpose of taking concerted action in regard to classifi-cations and rates on the through and local busness in Illinois and Iowa. The following genness in Illinois and Iowa. The following gentlemen were present: C. E. Perkins, General Manager, and C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quiney; H. C. Wicker, General Freight Agent, Chicago & Northwestern; J. C. Gault, Assistant General Manager, and W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; J. T. Sanford, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager, and Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent, Illinois Central.

Mr. J. C. Gault occupied the chair and Mr. Horace Tucker acted as Secretary. The question of establishing uniform freight classifications for all the roads occupied the attention of

in this matter were appointed a committee to revise and agree upon a classification for all the through and local business in lillinois and lowa. The question of new rates was not reached, but will probably be taken up at a meeting to be held at the same place Monday.

RAILROAD EARNINGS. The gross earnings of the principal Western roads during the month of March, 1878:

The above statement shows a much healthier

the above statement shows a much heatmer state of affairs among the Western roads than has been the case for some time past. Eighteen roads show an increase in gross earnings of \$757,817, while six roads only report a decrease, and that amounting only to \$36,000. IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS. It is announced, unofficially, but apparently on good authority, that Mr. C. M. Wicker, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Balti-

more & Ohio Railroad, has been promoted to the position of Western Traffic Manager of the road, in place of Mr. M. L. Doherty, promoted to the position of General Freight Agent. This position has been vacant for some time, and there were a number of applicants for the place, but Mr. Wicker distanced them all. The position of Assistant General Freight Agent has been tendered to Mr. James Walsh, formerly Local Freight Agent of this road. Mr. Walsh is an able and experienced freight man, and exceedingly well qualified for the position. Mr. Wicker has been in Baltimore during the last few days looking after his interests, and he is expected back this morning. oad, in place of Mr. M. L. Doherty, promoted

B. & O. DIVIDEND.

on the street this afternoon that the Baltimore & Ohio Raflway Company had passed a dividend and there was a heavy pressure to sell stocks. The decline from the highest point ranged from 1 to 21 per cent.

New YORK, April

10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Ralfroad Company have declared a scrip dividend of 4 per cent.

MANAGER APPOINTED. CLEVELAND, O., April 10 .- Mr. Oscar Town-

yesterday to have a confab with Commissioner Fink and the trunk-line Presidents regarding the difficulties that have lately arisen between the Western roads, and to find out what action the vestern rosus, and to had out what actor is necessary to keep the "compact" regarding East-bound business from going to pieces be-fore the three months of trial have terminated. No one expects any longer that it will be renew-ed after the lapse of three months.

President W. D. Washburn, of the Minne apolis & St. Louis Railroad, has just issued apolis & St. Louis Railroad, has just issued a general order announcing the resignation of Maj. H. L. Morrill as Superintendent of this road, and the appointment of Mr. Charles F. Hatch as General Manager. Mr. Hatch will have full charge of the road, including the duties neretofore performed by the Superintendent. The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad may congratulate itself on having been able to secure the services of, so good and able a manager as Mr. Hatch. This gentleman was General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and afterwards managed the Eastern & Maine Central Railroad. During the last two years and up to a short time ago the last two years and up to a short time ago he held the position of Vice-President of the Railway Age, of this city.

LUCAS A NON LUCENDO.

Light Thrown Upon the Doubting Mind of Mr. Lucas, of St. Louis. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, April 10.—About two years ago a brilliant marriage took place in Louisville, Ky., the bride being one of the loveliest belies of the Falls City, Miss Mary Cummings Morton, and the bridegroom being J. B. C. Lucas, one of the wealthiest young gentlemen of St. Louis, and connected with one of the oldest and most respected families of this city. The com-munity was shocked when the connubial relations of the parties were brought to a sudden termination by a suit for divorce instituted in the Circuit Court by the husband. The case was tried and a decree of divorce granted. Owing to the extreme respectability of the parties, little was said about the matter in the St. Louis papers at the time, but the extraordinary facts of the case found publication in cities away from St. Louis as one of the remarkable social sensations of the age. In brief, they are as follows: Mr. Lucas is the oldest of several sons of the late James B. Lucas, who died about a year ago, leaving enough property to make each of his children a millionaire in his own right. When Mr. Lucas went courting Miss Morton he was fully aware of the fact that she was already engaged to a handsome and dashing but poor young Kentuckian, but he relied for success in his suit to his immense wealth, and the fact that it had gained the girl's parents to his side. He was successful. Miss Morton became Mrs. Lucas, and was brought by her husband to St. Louis. Their wedded life passed along pleasantly for a couple of months, when a catastrophe occurred in the shape of an addition to the young family—a little girl. Strehuous attempts were made by the parents of Mrs. Lucas to have the affair explained away as quite a natural occurrence, but the female members of the Lucas family had their family physician look at the little stranger, and his verdict was to the effect that it could not by any possibility be a Lucas. Then came the divorce suit. It was supposed that the relations between the parties were forever severed, but the case has had a sequel, which is as extraordinary as the original developments were startling. A document was brought to the Recorder's office this morning which contained an agreement between Mr. Lucas and his divorced wife to live together. The following is a verbatim copy of the statement: lations of the parties were brought to a sudde termination by a suit for divorce instituted in

statement:

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis.—Be it remembered, that, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1877, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, personally appeared before the undersigned. Charles M. Filling, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. John B. C. Lucas, of the City of St. Louis, and Mary Cummings Morton, and, in my presence, and before me as such priest, mutually agreed, one with the other, that they would again live toyether as husband and wife. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, this 30th day of March, 1878.

Charles M. Filling.

This ends the affair, and in a few days Mrs. Lucas will be reinstated as one of the prominent leaders of St. Louis society.

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL. CINCINNATI, April 10.—Persons at a distance who may wish to secure seats for the musical festival, at sale next Monday and Tuesday, can THE BALLET.

What It Costs to Become a Pre miere Danseuse.

De Rosa and Palladino Relate the Hardships of Their Art.

The Labor of Perpetual Practice-An Aged Parent on the Beauties of the Ballet.

After the little love-adventure of Prince Caprice and the Princess Fantasy in the gardens attached to the palace of the wonderful Kiny of the Moon, nothing could be more natural than the entrance of the pretty insects arrayed in all the glories of tights, gauzy skirts, and incomprehensible wings. Besides, the audience expected it, not only because the Adelphi programmes, with which everybody was liberally supplied, distinctly stated that at this point the ballet would be introduced, but because the entire action of the "Trip to the Moon" had been gradually and inexorably working down to a climax of tedium, and some thing was due to the feelings of the audience Enter, then, the fairies, or the goddesses, or the naiads, or whatever one might choose to call ganza! How often during the last ten years have we seen them tripping gracefully down the stage, forming themselves int rings, or battalions, or pyramids, and departing from our sight, as the curtain went down, in a glory of blue and red fire. It is the fashion nowadays to decry the ballet as tending to lower the standard of the drama, and every critic from Dan to Beersheba has taken a whack at it with all the indignation of virtue and righteousness, but the dear ballet is still going on, and will continue as long as legs are legs, and bald heads are alive.

But there was a momentary pause. The orchestra was silent, and the head fiddler

hastily mopped the perspiration from his forehead, only to whang, whang, and whang again, as the line of ballet girls at the as the line of ballet girls at the wings parted and the premiere danseuse spranglightly to the footlights. It was the little Palladino, child of Italy, apparreled in an intoxicating and diminutive skirt of blue gauze, and not much of anything else. She whirled lightly across the broad stage, now on one foot, now on the other, sometimes on both, but seeming all the time to be on neither, pirouetting, crossing, and repressing, balancing. ing all the time to be on neither, pirouetting, chasseling, crossing and recrossing, balancing, and finally, after an incredible contortion and mixing up of plump limbs, suddenly striking a statuesque and imposing attitude down near the footlights amid a clamor of applause. In effect, the little Palladino was a success. A moment later the ranks of the fairles were again parted, and there appeared another premiere denseuse. De Rosa, a little taller, a little more slender, but no less lithe and graceful. De Rosa bounds, she springs, she leaps, she executes the most

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—Mr. Oscar Townsend has been appointed General the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway.

ITEMS.

To increase the popularity of their dining-cars, the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have lately appointed Mr. J. H. Wail, Jr., to take charge of the commissary department. Mr. Wall was formerly connected with the Hoffman House in New York, and is considered an expert in the art of satisfying hungry travelers.

Quite a fight in regard to the business between Chicago and St. Louis is now going on, and the freight rates have reached unprecedentedly low figures. There are five Chicago roads competing for the St. Louis business,—the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and there is just business enough for about one line.

Mr. Day K. Smith, Northern Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the relative process of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the relative process of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the stage.

Mr. Day K. Smith, Northern Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the procession of the concent of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, being of the opinion that Chicago in the stage.

Mr. Day K. Smith, Northern Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad in the railway, steamboat, express, and telegraph business.

Commissioner Guilford, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. O'Hara, left for the East yesterday to have a confab with Commissioner fink and the trunk-line Presidents regarding

wherein the chief merit lies in the number and rapidity of the local hits. Yet, amid what may be termed the demoralization of the pieces de ballet, there has certainly been no falling off in the quality of the premieres danseuses. Why is it! Listen, all ye who are forever harping upon the beauty and nobility of caroest, patient endeavor! The story of the life of a premiere danseuse is so far from the popular idea of it that ye can well afford to spend a few moments in reading this narrative, and reflectidea of it that ye can well afford to spend a few moments in reading this narrative, and reflecting. Is she a wild and gay butterfly, tripping a few minutes of the evening across the stage, and spending the rest of her time in carousing with wild companions, in enjoying late suppers, in driving in fine equipages on the boulevards, in all the amusements which the great public invariably associate with women on the stage? Not a bit of it. A TRIBUNE representative called upon Mademoiselles De Rosa and Palladino at their hotel yesterday.

DE ROSA.

"Poor mamma!" said De Rosa, with a sigh; "she is becoming very old and feeble, and I am grieved to have her travel so much."

"Has she been with you ever since you came on the stage?"

on the stage! "Since my debut, yes. But I have been in

"Since my debut, yes. But I have been in this America eight years. I did not travel about, only in the East, until last year. I came over with the 'White Fawn,' when that piece was opened at Niblo's Theatre, in New York, there. Ahlgit was geight years goo. It was a very long time, was it not?"

"Were you long in New York?"

"Several years, and I have since been engaged in Philadelphia, in Fox's Theatre and in the Alhambra. Mamma was not well when I go to San Francisco, and she has been growing worse ever since. That was last year. Did we have a good engagement in California? Yes. There is where I met Mile. Palladino, in the California Theatre. Bonfanti was in San Francisco, too."

"Do you think of going back to Europe?"

"I do not know, now, when I can go. They tell me everywhere, 'De Rosa, why do you not go to Paris? You make more in grand opera than here. You are better danseuse than in Paris." But I cannot go now. You know, I lost all my money for my eight years in America—it was \$80,000—was gone there. I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and then I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and then I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and then I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and then I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and then I would have sailed to Paris next summer, and you bave no engagement; you can rest." But it is all gone now, and I worked so hard, too."

Her eyes glistened a little as she said this. "Is IT THEN SUCH HARD WORK TO BE A DANSEUSE?"

"I tell you. Listen. I have worked since I was a little, little child. I studied in the school of ballet in Naples from 6 years. I went every day and danced there, four, and sometimes five, hours. Oh! you cannot think how weary! yould become. The masstro said, 'De Rosa, hurry, child! work, or you will not learn.' I danced until I was 13 years, and then I made a debut at the Naples Theatre. I thought it would then be easier, but no, it was not so. It was practice, practice, practice all day long, and in the evering then came the thea

But she meant well, poor mamma."
"Do you ever think of going back to Italy?" The eyes of the danseuse sparkled enthusias-ically. "Yes, yes! dear Italy! I dream of MLLE. PALLADINO,

MLLE. PALLADINO, like her associate, rejoices in the possession of an aggd parent, only it is a father instead of a mother. Curious stories are afloat among the affaches of the Adelphi, to the general purport that there is a jealousy existing between the aged parents, and acontinual quarrel as to the taients and merits of their respective offspring. It is said that during the performances at the Adelphi the aged parents stand at the wings, behind the scenes, and in choicest and fiercest Italian uphold their own stock and decry that of the other. That, however, is a pardonable weakness. The aged parent of Palladino, as he manifested himself to The Tranguag representative yesterdsy, was a well-preserved parent with a gray mustache, otherwise having the air acquired by all men who are connected

for any length of time with the theatre. On the whole, he was a very nice-looking parent. He was unable to speak English. His daughter, the danseuse, was a pretty girl of 19, with dark eyes and modestly-drooping lashes, unassuming, and in every way different from what might be expected of one who had been in the ballet so many years.

"I was born in Milan," said she.

"And I was the ballet-master in the school of ha Scala," promptly interrupted the a. p.
It should, perhaps, be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated reader, that La Scala is the famous Government Theatre of Milan, almost as famous as the miraculous Cathedral of that city.

"I made my debut at 6," said Palladino.

"And I taught her," added the parent proud-ly.

"And I taught her," added the parent proudity.

"Have you been in America long?"

"Only eighteen months. I was dancing in La Scala when Mr. Palmer, of Jarrett & Palmer, came there to get a danseuse for 'Sardanapalus,' which he was about to produce in New York. I engaged, and appeared at Nibio's Garden. I have been two seasons with the Kiralfy's at the Aihambra. Philadelphia. I went to California in November. Kiralfy was not very good to me there, because he preferred De Rossa and zave her the principal place."

"But you are reconciled now?"

The pretty danseuse shrugged her shoulders. "Oh, yes."

"Do you like dancing?"

"Yes, but it is very hard. I have to work all the time to keep in practice."

"It is necessary, that," broke in the father. "In dancing, the principal strain comes upon three sets of muscles,—of the foot, of the knee, and of the back. In 'effect, the greatest work is performed by the muscle at the base of the backbone, which is also the most delicate and least able to bear the strain. The danseuse is obliged to swing backward to a great distance, and then to catch herself and restore the equilibrium by a sudden and powerful effort. To do this alone requires long study and constant practice. The muscle there must uever be allowed to get into disuse. What you call elasticity is, above all, most necessary."

Having delivered this lecture with surprising elasticity is, above all, most necessary."
Having delivered this lecture with surprising rapidity, illustrating it with animated gestures, the parent subsided.

the parent subsided.

"I sometimes get so tired," said little Palladino dejectedly. "There is no end to it. One day after the other comes the work. People think it is easy to be a danseuse, but they know nothing about it." "Taglioni danced fourteen hours a day for fourteen years," remarked the a. p. senten-

tiously.
"Can you explain some of

"Can you explain some of THE TERMS used for different steps in dancing?"

"Yes." replied Falladino. "The pirouette, as you know, is one of the simplest, consisting only in whirling about once on the toe. The entre-chausse is crossing the feet white pirouetting or springing. The temps delecation is the term for springing in the air. The attitude is whirling on one toe. The jete-entourna is whirling on lone toe. The jete-entourna is whirling on one toe. The jete-entourna is whirling. There are others, but these are the chief."

"The temps delecation requires that one be greatly elastic." interjected the parent. "If a single muscle in the body be not in order one cannot accomplish it."

"Then there are other rules," continued the danseuse. "For instance, the arms must be always held slightly curving, so that there shall be no angles. All must be grace."

"All these things, of course, you learned at the ballet-school!"

"Yes, and much more, and very much more I

be no angles. All must be grace."

"All these things, of course, you learned at the ballet-school?"

"Yes, and much more, and very much more I have taught myself since."

"Who are the best ballet-teachers?"

"Casati, of Milan, Taglioni, of Berlin, Le Grau, of Turin, Oughe, of St. Petersburg, and Bourre, of Versailles. Taglioni is the brother of the danseuse, and Madame Le Grau is a retired danseuse."

"The ballet," cried the a. p. enthusiastically, "was the greatest invention of the fifteenth century. Baltazarini was the greatest maestro. Ah, think of it! In his day Kings and Queens delighted to take part in it. When the famous director of music at the Court of Catharine de Medici went to France and produced the magnificent. spectacle of the Balat Comique de la Reine, all the ladies and gentlemen of the Court were made participants. The Queen herself was a naisd, and the nobility of the realm were tritons. In the last century the ballet was the favorite divertisement of the airstocracy of every nation in Europe. It was your English actor, Garrick, who called Noverre the 'Shakspeare of the dance,' and Noverre was the chief ballet-master of the Royal Academy of Music under the patronage of Marie Antoinette. Then there were the Vestris, Guimard, and Bigottini; were they not world-famous!"

The garrulity of the old dancing-master was

orld-famous?"
The garrulity of the old dancing-master was The garrulity of the old dancing-master was growing interesting.

"Tagiioni," he continued, yet more enthusiastically, "was a born artiste. Though she made her debut after 18, she made a grand name. For fifteen years she had all Europe at her feet, and when she retired from the stage she owned a villa at Lake Como and a palace in Venice, and had a Count for a husband."

"Where is she now!"

"In London, passing a respected old age."
"Then there were the Ellsler girls. Fanny, did you know her? She visited your country forty years ago."

The smooth-faced reporter sadly shook his head.

The smooth-faced reporter sadily shook his head.

"Ah! Fanny was a gem. Her debut was at 6, in the Vienna Court theatre, there. Napics, Paris, and Berlin witnessed her triumphs. The sister, Therese, married Prince Adabert of Prussia. Fanny still lives in Vienna. Then there was the Cerito, pretty Cerito. Often have I seen her in La Scala. She was a Neapolitan, and a daughter of an officer. She is now in Paris. They have all done well, they, and so will my little Palladino."

"Do you like America!" inquired the reporter, turning to the danseuse, who had been listening with proud attention to these reminiscences.

cences.

"Very much. I like the country and the people, but there is more work here than in Europe. Here are two matiness a week in the theatre, and there they have none. I have never been in Paris, and I should long to go there. I think we shall go next year. Is it not so, papa?"
"Probably, my dear friend," replied the aged parent, smilingly.

CANADA. Failure of a High Tariff Resolution in Parlis-ment—A Bad Year for Insurance Com-panies—Arbitration Between Quondam

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 10.—In the House of Comions, Mr. Bechard moved the following resolu-

Resolved. That a large quantity of corn and oats having been imported into Canada within the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty on the importation of these products.

The honorable gentleman contended that, so the product of the p The honorable gentleman contended that, so long as manufacturers were protected by a 17½ per cent tariff, it was no more than common justice to grant farmers protection. He expressed an opinion that Canada would never obtain a reciprocity of trade with the United States while that clause of the Washington Treaty which gave American vessels equal rights with our own in our canala remained in force. with our own in our canals remained in force. The resolution was voted down—54 to 114.

Government has authorized the formation of

with our own in our canals remained in force. The resolution was voted down—54 to 114.
Government has authorized the formation of a full field-battery of artillery, consisting of seventy-four non-commissioned officers and men, from students attending the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The Superintendent of Insurance has just published an abstract of statements made by companies licensed to do the business of fire or inland marine insurance in Canada; which shows that last year Canadian fire companies received for premiums \$1,027,046; paid for losses, \$2,186,162 British companies received for premiums, \$1,227,220; paid for losses, \$5,714,887. American companies received for premiums, \$213,830; paid for losses, \$586,452 The American companies doing business in Canada, which show an excess of expenditure over income for the year, are as follows: Ætna, \$239,341; riartford, \$41,175; Phoenix, \$55,907. No American company shows an excess of income over expenditure. In the inland marine insurance business done in Canada, Canadian companies received \$23,216, and paid for losses \$8,875. It will be seen that the fire business of Canada last year was a disastrous one; that company had rare luck which showed anything on the credit side. Much of the year's losses were occasioned by the terrible fire in St. John: but, apart from that, the year's business was far from fatisfactory.

The Civil-Service employes have decided to contest any attempt of the City Council of Ottawa to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals of Ontario respecting the municipal tax on Civil-Service incomes.

The following additional officers in the Province of Quebec have offered their services to the Government in case of war: Maj. A. Fraser, Kamouraska; Lieut. Evetts and Lieut. Torens, Eighth Battery; and Maj. E. Taschereau, Mantoba Artillery.

Montralal, April 10.—The Province of Ontario will benefit to the amount of \$2,000,000 through the recent decision of the dudical Committee of the Privy Council, to the effect

that the award made by the arbitrators appointed to adjust the debt due by Upper and Lower Canada at the time of Confederation, should hold good. These arbitrators were, for Ontario, Senator Machierson, and for Quebec, Judge Day.—Col. Grey acting as third arbitrator. They met in August, 1869, and, after several adjournments, the arbitrators for Quebec withdrew. The other arbitrators continued the work, and gave an award by which Quebec was shown to be in febted to Ontario to the extent of a couple of millions of dollars. This is the award which the Privy Council has confirmed. The following are Vennor's weather probabilities for April: 11th and 12th, the probabilities are in favor of fair, warm, spring-like weather, cold nights; 13th, change; 14th, 15th, and 16th, wet weather and cold winds; 17th and 18th, probably fair, doubtful; 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23d, cold, wet, change again, with frost and snow; Easter week, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 37th, fair, spring-like weather, with warm days; 28th, 29th, and 30th, cold rains, and probably snow-flurries into the 1st of May. First half of May wet and backward.

Torowro, April 10.—The Engineer Corps of Volunteers are busily engaged recruiting unmarried mechanics and artisans whose trades are suitable for the Engineer service, in view of the possibility of their being called out on active service.

A new paper, called the Iriah Nationalist, is about to be started here. It will strongly advocate Home-Rule. The following lines occur in the prospectus: "We believe that Ireland's independence can only be accomplished by the means by which America accomplished her independence."

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 .- D. O. Mills hi endered his resignation as President of the Bank of California, to take effect May 1. His action was necessitated by the pressure of private business. Vice-President William Alvord has been elected to the vacancy. Mills will continue on the Board of Directors.

DETROIT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., April 10.—Gardiner K. Clark has, after two days' negotiations with his credit-ors, effected a full settlement with them on satisfactory terms, and obtained from them a written statement that he had made an honor-

HARTFORD, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Inthuse.

HARTFORD, Wis., April 10.—The bankrupt firm of Wheelock, Dennison & Co., of this village, have offered their creditors 40 cents on the dollar. A settlement will probably be effected on that basis.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, April 10.—William M. Leathers, dry goods, assigned to-day. Liabilities stated at \$45,000; assets, \$54,000.

MADISON. WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

Madison, Wis., April 10.—The annual meeting of the State Board of Charities and Reforms was to have been held here last night, but, a culcrum not being present, an adjournment was quorum not being present, an adjournment was had till to-day. The absentees not putting in an appearance to-day, the Board adjourned to meet in Milwaukee Monday, where they can meet Prof. Haskins, one of the Board, who is preparing to leave for the Paris Exposition, and could not come to this city to attend the con-ference.

could not come to that day of the ference.

Gov. Smith has made the following appointments: George S. Rogers, Lumber Inspector, District No. 6, reappointed; Joseph L. Coley, Lumber Inspector, District No. 1, reappointed; Birdsey B. Wade, to be Second-Lieutenant of the Bayfield Rifles.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Stars and Stripes.—Nothing is held more sacred than the American flax by all lovers of liberty and equal rights for all men. And no other article belonging to the toilet is held more sacred than the great hair renewer, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, an article of genuine merit and well calculated to impart new life and vigor to the dormant energies of a diseased scalp, to give strength and fullness to a weak and straggling growth of hair, to bring back the natural color and gloss to bleached and faded locks, it is without doubt the best restorative and beautifier the world has ever produced. Price, \$1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic. and regulates the bowels.

MEDICAL. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR

CATARRH. Affidavit of Samuel Spinney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by George Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure ef-

fected by Sanford's Radical Cure.

This may certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some \$2 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at that time was so severe that the doctor and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been to be the control of the control of the cold of

Meadow Vale, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotis. SWORN TO BEFORE ME, This 23d day of November, 1877.
GEORGE MUNRO.

This is to certify that Samuel Spinney, Esq., is an old and respected citizen of Annapolis Co. His reputation as an upright and truthful man is beyond reproach.

Rev. W.A. J. BLAKENEY, Nictaw, N. S. Rev. OBED PARKER, Molvern square, N. S. GEORGE MUNRO, J. P., Kingston, N. S. WILSON W. GREY, Meadow Vaic, N. S. JACOB NEILY, J. P., Meadow Vaic, N. S.

Each package of Sanford's Radical Cure contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price \$1. For asie by all wholes sale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEERS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

With Rheumatism. 633333 This is to certify that I have used Collies' Voltate Plasters for Rheumatism, and found them a great relief. In April, 1873, I was taken with Rheumatic Faver, which left me helpless. The pain in my back was agrees that I could not be moved or lifted. I wore collins' Voltate Plaster two weeks, and the pain and soveness were all gone. I could be moved without suffering. The relief I experienced was wonderful.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLAS-TER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a blightly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. A truly wonderful Plaster, Sold by all Whole-sale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & PUTTER, Proprietors, Bootton Mess.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Call attention to their unusually fine assortment of

Spring and Summer Shawls Embracing all the Novelties of the season in patterns, colors, and fabrics, in French, English, and German manufacture, in grades and qualities to suit all.

A few American-made Bourettes at \$3.50 and \$5.00. Special inducements offered in

India Filled, India Stella, India Decca Shawls.

In newest patterns, carefully selected for our special trade, and at prices lower than ever before known.

French Cashmere, Broche, Long and Square Cashmere Stellas, etc., etc., in attractive varieties. Most fashionable styles in

Evening Shawls,

In all the popular shades, including many novelties and unique effects entirely new, in Satinett, Silk, Cashmere, Berlin Wool, and a large importation of

Shetland Shawls, At very low prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co., STATE & WASHINGTON-STS. KID GLOVES.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

Kid Gloves.

Remarkable Bargain! We place on our counters this day, 2,500 pairs 3-button Kid Gloves (street shades only), of a quality never sold before, here or

elsewhere, at LESS than a dollar s pair, and which we offer at

This extraordinary bargain is worthy the immediate attention of the Ladies. Also Genuine Paris Kid Gloves, 2-buttons, superior quality, all shades at \$1.00 a pair. 8-button Paris Kid Gloves, all

choicest shades, \$1.25 pair. Same Goods at our North Sido

Store, Clark & Erie-sts. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

> KUMYS. AREND'S

STARCH. **ERKENBRECHER'S**

Bon-Ton Starch Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.
It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.
Erhenbrecher's World-Fumous Corm-Starch for Food.
Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago. PROPOSALS.

Scaled Proposals will be received at the office of the County Clers of Jackson Ocunty, Wis., for the crecition of a Court House and Jall at Black River Falls, Wis., until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Avril 15, 1378, when proposals will be opened and acted upon by the building committee. Blus may be for the entire or any tranch or part of the building. Plans and specifications building committee. Bids may be for the entire or branch or part of the building. Plans and specifically will be on exhibition at the County Clerk's office Black River Falls on and after April 6, 1678. Committee reserves the right to accept any, and rely any and all bids received. For further informats a acress the Building Committee at Black River Falls or H. C. Koch & Co., Architects, Milwaukee, Wis.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES Chicago Financiers Bothered by Their Surplus Funds---Life-Insurance.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and More Irregular-Hogs Lower.

Provisions Tame and Easier.-A Good Shipping Demand for Wheat and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The loan market was quiet. Some of the banks reported a good supply of paper made in the regular course of the spring business, but, as a rule, this paper is in small amounts, and does not raise the lovel of discourse. the level of discounts appreciably. The condition of the loan market cannot be very promising when banks, as is the case with at least one Chicago in-titution, have less in loans than their capital and itution, nave less in loans than their capital and irrlus. This is not a representative case, but use is undentably an unusual surplus of anable funds here, as in other cities, as banks have tried, in some cases, to do an investment for their surplus funds local municipal bonds and certificates and Government bonds, but they have lost heavily in conquence. Instances are reported in which the uses on Government bonds have been larger than a losses on bad paner. The situation is a trying the losses on bad paper. The situation is a trying one for financiers The mercantile business continues fair for the season, and the decrease in failures, as reported yesterday, is an encouraging aymptom. Rates of discount at the banks were 7 & 10 per cent. New York exchange was sold between banks at the Season Landon Control of the banks at par @25c per \$1,000 premium. The ngs were \$2,800.000.

LIFE-INSURANCE PINANCES. The following statement shows the business one in the United States by the American lifesurance companies. It is made from detail chedules, and does not include the companies hich make no official reports. The companies cluded have paid, it will be seen, \$130,543,096 death losses in five years:

Years Amounts in- Gross assets Ye'rs. Losses val. in five years.
 Medio
 6
 1687, 702, 455
 24, 115, 080
 1677
 8
 24, 770, 331

 5501, 8831, 2*3
 64, 2831, 123
 16773
 27, 232, 434

 875
 2, 032, 8844, 683, 280, 520, 440
 1874
 22, 697, 888

 875
 1, 221, 683, 146
 403, 142, 161
 1875
 27, 174, 628

 876
 1, 735, 166, 169
 407, 406, 332
 1878
 25, 567, 688

Total losses paid in five years......\$130,543,000 The number of companies in 1860 was 17; in 1865, 30; in 1870, 71; in 1875, 45; in 1876, 38.

The numbers of policies in 1875, 45; in 1876, 38.

BUSINESS IN DUBUQUE. The Dubuque Times of the 9th inst. reports the cal money market easy. Merchants find their elections very fair, and are not obliged to ask for accommodations to the extent of a few weeks ago. Some of them are discounting their paper before it becomes due. The outside loan market is in a quiet condition, owing to lack of funds. Eastern capital is still withheld, and agents who a year ago were well supplied with funds which they were loaning out at the rate of ten to twenty thousand a week have now nothing to do.

BONANZA DIVIDENDS. The Stock Report Publishing Company furnish from official figures a statement of the rate and amount of every dividend declared by the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. The grand dated Virginia and California mines. The grand total up to March 7, 1878, is: onsolidated Virginia.

..... \$63, 720,000 The market for Northwestern stock has been kept up withthe aid of Lake Shore. When Northwestern grew weak, Lake Shore was pushed up, and in this way a strong market was created for

GOLD LOANS.

New Fork World.

t is for the public advantage that the small ference now existing between paper and gold yuld be canceled, and the banks, which receive difference now existing between paper and gold should be canceled, and the banks, which receive deposits of both kinds of money, should refuse to lend one kind of money upon pledge of the other. This is particularly true of the National Banks: they are by law allowed to reckon gold with greenbacks in their reserves, and they are by law forbidden to lend money upon United States notes or National-Bank notes, the penalty being \$1,000 and one-third of the loan for the bank, and for the bank officers who make the loan a further penalty equal to one-quarter of the loan. Whether the gold certificates which represent nine-tenths of the gold deposited in bank would be held by the courts to be United States notes, within the meaning of the act of Feb. 19, 1869, "To prevent loaning money upon United States notes," we do not know; but the disfavor with which Congress would regard loans of currency by National Banks upon pledge of gold coin or certificates is plainly to be inferred from the act.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

The local market for Government bonds continues active. Large sales were made yesterday of the new 4s. The amount of bonds that have been bought here since the passage of the Silver bill is calculated by dealers at millions of dollars. Quo-

Attons were:

| Mid. | Disted States & 200 of '83, Jan. and July 10746 |
| Inted States & 200 of '83, Jan. and July 10746 |
| Inted States & 200 of '87, Jan. and July 1074 |
| Disted States & 200 of '87, Jan. and July 1074 |
| Disted States & 200 of '84, Jan. and July 1074 |
| Disted States & 200 of '84 |
| Disted States & 200 of '84 |
| Disted States new 45, of '84 |
| Disted States new 45, of '84 |
| Disted States & 200 of '85 | Cook County 7 per cent bonds, short, were offered at 101%. Other quotations were: Sorth Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park) 940
City Railway (South Side). 150
Lity Railway (West Side). 175
Lity Railway (North Side). 175
Lity Railway (North Side). 120
Traders Insurance Company. 150
West Division H. R. 7 per cent certifs. 150

BY TELEGRAPH.

And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REW YORE.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 10.—Gold weak, opening at 100% and closing at 100%. Carrying rates, 4@5.

Governments were weak.

Railroad bonds were generally steady.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened strong, but after the first call was dull and heavy, with a sharp decline in Pacific Mail and the Granger shares. During the afterneon there was a sharp selling movement, and a further decline on a report that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had passed its dividend. The decline from the highest point of the day ranged from % to 2%, the latter Pacific Mail. Just before the close of business it was announced that the Baltimore & Ohio Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent in acrip instead of the sunal dividend of 5 per cent cash, and there was a fractional recovery in some instances, the remainder of the list closing steady Transactions agregated 140,000 chares, of Transactions agregated 140,000 chares, of the 2,000 were Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern cemmen, 3,000 preferred, 21,000 Northwestern cemmen, 3,000 preferred, 21,000 Ontweetern cemmen, 3,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern cemmen, 3,000 Preferred, 21,000 Ontweetern cemmen, 3,000 Preferred, 21,000 Ontweetern cemmen, 3,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Ontweetern cemmen, 3,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Ontweetern cemmen, 3,000 Felered, 3,000 Western Comment, 18,000 Western Comment, 18,000 Western Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Felered, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 18,000 Western Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Onto Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Northwestern Comment, 19,000 Preferred, 21,000 Northwestern Comment, 19,

pfd...

Lake Shore ... Illinois Central Cleve. & Pitts .. Northwestern ...

6 Leopard

Waxican
Belicher 164 Northern Belle.

384 Overman
Bised Virginia. 194 Ophir.
Bis 294 Silver Hill.

ace. 448 Savage.

a 2 Sogregated Beicher.

Soint. 44 Sterra Nevada.

Ber 24 Union Consolidated.

Forcoss. 84 Eureka Consolidated.

Norcoss. 84 Gard Prize.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 489.

FOREIGN.

London, April 10.—Consols, money, 94 11-16;

CCOUnt, 94 13-16.

United States became the states of the states o

ccount, 94 13-16.
United States bonds—65s, 104½; '67 108½;
0. 40s 108½; new 5s, 108½.
Eric, 11; preferred, 25.
Paris, April 10.—Rentes, 109f 30c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for reco

Wednesday, April 10:

West Fourierish et, 192 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 2 (April CITY PROPERTY.

COMMERCIAL. The following were the latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for two days | Tuesday, | Wednesday | S 9.00 | S 9.00 | Lard | 7.00 | 8.05 | 8.00 | S 9.00 | 8.05 | Shoulders, boxed | 7.00 | 8.05 | Shoulders, boxed | 5.00 | 5.00 | S 9.00 | S 9

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding ime twelve months ago:

| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878 35 2 2 22,118 10,741 3,004 4,357 3,004 4,357 21,502 214,561 37,727 2,352 3,899 3,358 2,000 96,307 0,335 7,700 205 6,006 ... 22, 430 2, 352 3, 303 200 3, 070 770 6, 096 Wool, ibs. 22, 430
Potatoes, bu. 2, 352
Coal, tons. 3, 393
Hev. tons. 2, 50
Lomber, m. t. 5, 770
Shingles, m. 770
Sait, bris. 6, 666
Poultry, ba. 760
Game, pkgs. 238
Cheese, bxs. 6, apples, bris. 6
Eagn, pkgs. 6, apples, bris. 6
Eagna, bu. 42,069 2, 378 194 1, 105

41 Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 1,507 bu wheat, 1,663 bu corn, 2,970 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 40 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 8 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 1 soft spring. 67 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected (136 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 70 cars and 5,700 bu high mixed, 18 cars new do, 38 cars new mixed, 257 cars No. 2 corn, 81 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade (485 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 18 cars No. 2 white, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (42 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 9 cars No. 2 do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do. 1 car extra No. 3 do, 2 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (10 barley). Total (685 cars), 280, -000 bu. Inspected out: 11, 773 bu wheat, 131, -149 bu corn, 1,952 bu cats, 1,054 bu rye, 3,053 the direct foreign exports from this city during last week included 6,679 bris flour. 165,759 bu wheat, 95,847 bu corn, 577 bris and 599 other packages pork, 3,665 tos and 900 other packages pork, 3,665 tos and 900 other packages lard, 13,967 bxs meats, 1,585 cases canned do, 240 bris beef, 411 packages butter and cheese, 800 bris alcohol, 104,845 bs oil-cake, 29,835 bs seeds, 4,930 bris alcohol, 104,845 bs oil-cake, 29,835 bs seeds,

42,393 he hops, 10,000 he leather, 2,513 bris oatmeal, and 557,647 he cotton.

42, 393 he hops, 10,000 he leather, 2,513 bris oatmeal, and 557,647 he cotton.

The exports of wheat from New York last week to Europe were distributed as follows: To Continental cities other than French direct, 273, B7 bu; to French cities direct, 185,775 bu; to Great Britain for orders, 553,633 bu. Total, 1,012,605 bu. The propositions to amend the Board of Trade reles for the prevention of corners were indorsed at a special meeting yesterday, and will be submitted to a vote by ballot to-day.

The leading produce markets were very much unsettled yesterday, and most of them, weakened early, but recovered afterwards. Barley was nominally an exception to the rule, being firm throughout, but inactive. The British markets were quoted easier on breadstuffs, and consols advanced two points, but afterwards fell back. Our receipts were smaller, except in wheat, and the air was blustery, causing some to anticipate severe and perhaps protracted stormy weather, but the strength due to these facts was partially counteracted by cheering advices to those who wish for big crops. The feeling with regard to the situation in the Old World was uncertain as ever, and trading was largely of the scalping order, few caring to commit themselves by new deals to either side. Shipping operations were rather quiet, there being a difference between the views of carriers and shippers, with not much encouragement to the latter to operate, and the situation is so precarious that they do not buy for shipment without selling against it, which tends to bear prices by the pressure of futures on the market. It is probable that the downward tendency in Liverpool yesterday was chiefly a consequence of the previous weakness in cereals in our market.

In dry-goods circles there was a continuance of the activity istely characterizing the market. Here

market.

In dry-goods circles there was a continuance of the activity lately characterizing the market. Buyers were in numerous attendance, and were ordering generally of staple and fancy goods. Grocers were pretty busy. In addition to a very liberal

colume of mail orders, a good many buyers were present in person, and the amount of goods moveut was large for the season. Prices were with quotable change, though the leading staples, coffees and sugars, were both easier. Teas were active and firm. There was a liberal demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits, and for raisins and prunes slightly higher prices were asked. Fish were in fair request, and were again quoted steady. No changes worthy of mention were developed in the butter and cheese markets. Oils, paints, and colors were in good demand, and were generally farm. Prices of leather, bagging, coal, and wood

were as previously given. The lumber market was active and firm. The The lumber market was active and firm. The shipments are far ahead of those of last April, the receipts continue light, and the stock is fast decreasing. The driving of logs, according to reports, proceeds slowly, and lumbermen have found it necessary to make extensive improvements at a large outlay of money on some rivers before they can nope to get *he logs out. The demand for wool, broom-corn, hides, and hops was light, at unchanged prices. Seeds were in fair request and steady under small offerings of choice grades, which were chiefly wanted. The call for green fruits was limited, and the supply world. limited, and the supply amole. Hay was quiet and steady. The pleasant, drying weather made re-tailers less anxious to purchase, as they anticipated ncreased receipts. Poultry was steady, and eggs

Lake freights were quiet and firm. At the out set 3c was taken for wheat by sail to Buffalo, after which carriers asked 3%c, and shippers were un-willing to meet their views. Room was taken for 25, 000 bu wheat and 33, 000 bu corn. Through rates by lake and canal to New York were quoted at 10c on wheat and 9%c on corn; and 11c

and 10c for do via lake and rail. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 50% 51c in specie per 100 lbs on grain and 57%58c on Rail freights were quiet on the basis of 25c pe

100 lbs on grain and boxed meats to New York. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

April 10.—Receipts: Flour, 9,726 bris; wheat, 110,700 bu; corn, 130,441 bu; cats, 15,525 bu; corn-meal, 430 pkgs; rye, 9,920 bu; barley, 6,050 bu; malt, 3,544 bu; pork, 133 pkgs; beef, 688 pkgs; cut meats, 2,200 pkgs; lard, 482 pkgs; whisky, 586 brls. Exports-Flour, 4,282 bris; wheat, 63,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 17,000 bu;

barley, 10,000 bu. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United King-

dom for the weeks named: | Week ending | April 6, 1878. | Flour, brls. | 90,0008 95,000 | 90,0008 10,000 95,000 | 90,0008 10,00 GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs April 10: John V. Farwell & Co., 1 case dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 8 packages earthenware; the Chicago Stamping Company, 486 boxes tin-plate; Cooper, Fairman & Co., 226 bdls steel; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 536 sacks salt; E. B. Stevens & Co., 2 cars barley. Collect

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, and irregular within narrow limits. The feeling early was weak, in sympathy with a further decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards, and Liverpool was easier on lard. But the tone improved later, when it was understood that there were more orders here for meats. The business consisted in large part of the transfer of pork and lard from May into June at current differences. Some operators think that a better demand for our meats may be expected, because it is known in Europe that our ice crop is very meagre, and that that fact will probably limit the production of meats in this city the coming summer. The result may, however, be a larger yield of lard. PROVISIONS. oming summer. The result may, however, be a larger field of lard. MESS PORK—Was moderately active, under rather

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, under rather free offerings, and declined 75% 10c per bri, but closed only 25% 10 wer than Tuesday evening. Sales were reported of 280 bris spot at \$9.00; 15,000 bris seller May at \$8.5563.02;4: 14,250 bris seller June at \$9.1069.15; and 250 bris seller July at \$9.279. Total, 29,780 bris. The market closed firm at \$8.5060.00 for app. \$8.506.15; the market closed firm at \$8.5060.00 for app. \$8.5069.15; the market closed firm at \$8.5060.00 for app. \$9.12569 9.15 seller June, and \$9.2560.00, and extra prime at \$7.506,7.75.

LAND—Was less active, and weak early, decilning 25% 55 per 100 lbs, but closed the same as Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 250 teaspot at \$7.004, 3,500 teasler May at \$7.005,7.05, 4.750 teas seller May at \$7.005,7.05, 4.750 teas seller June at \$7.0567.10, and 250 teas seller July at \$7.15. Total, \$7.005 seller April; \$7.02569.00; \$7.005 seller April; \$7.02569.70 seller May; and \$7.07567.10 seller flune.

MEATS—Were in fair demand at unchanged quotations, but buyers generally preferred that their transactions be keep private, and only a part of the business were reported of 1.500 boxes long clears, partly at \$5.00; 500 boxes singed Willshires at \$6.60; app. and 100 boxes long out hams at 6c. The following shows the closing netces are 100 lbs on the orlineing clust of meats:

iong cut hams at 6c. The following shows the closing prices per 100 ibs on the principal cuts of meats:

Shout. Short Land st.

canvased and packed.
GREASE—Was quiet at 43/60c.
BE of PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$9.00
610.00 for mess; \$10.006/11.00 for extra mess; and
\$15.006/16.00 or hams.
TALLOW—Was quoted at 7/407/4c for city, and 76/7/5c for country, with sale of 300 bris prime city at 7/4c, and
40 bris prime country at 7/4c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. The inquiry was chiefly local, shippers holding off, as their limits are generally too low to permit them to operate at current quotations. Sales were reported of 250, bris winters, partly at \$8.25, \$50 bris spring extras at \$7.00 for patents, and 150 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.15. Total, 950 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.5067.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.008.00; choice to fine spring, \$5.255.75; fair to good apring, \$4.7565.25; low spring, \$4.0064.50; fair to good spring, \$6.7568.25; patent springs, \$6.5068.80; low grade, \$2.7568.00; rye, \$3.1069.25. BREADSTUFFS. 8.50; low grade, \$2.75@4.00; rye, \$3.10@3.25.

Brax—Was in good demand, and somewhat firmer.

Sales were 80 tons at \$12.50 per ton on track, and \$12.50

\$12.75 free on board cars. Also, 10 tons from winter wheat at \$13.25 free on board.

MIDULINGS—Sales were 30 tons at \$12.50@12.75 free on board cars.

Snorters—Sales were 20 tons at \$12.50 per ton free on board car.

Con-Mall—Coarse was nominal at \$14.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was very irregular, widening more than usual, and was alternately active and duil. The market opened at a decline of ic per bu, advanced 15cc, and Cornel and the control of the MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$14.00 per ton

bu do at 346396 ree on board cars. Total, 386, 600 bu do at 346396 ree on board cars. Total, 386, 600 bu do at 346396 ree on board cars. Total, 386, 600 bu do at 366, 500 bu

and 2,000 bu to arrive, on private terms. Total, 6,800 hu. Wheat—Sales 130,000 bu at \$1.0346 1.034 for May and \$1.03 for June.

Corn—10,000 bu at 416c for May and 42% for June.

Mess pork—250 bris selection at \$3,12%. Mess pork—250 bris selection at 59.12%.

LATES.

Mess pork was easter.

of 5.750 bris at 89.00

Land was easter, with sales of 5.750 bris at 89.00

Land was easter, with sales of 5.00 cs. 10 for June.

Land was easter, with sales of 5.00 from 10 for June.

An add tho of 5 was made in the afternoon to cash or April grain, on account of the change in storage rates. wheat was fairly active and easier. Seller May sold at \$1.08\ldots 1.08\ldots 1.08\ldots

26\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Mess pork was steady, closing at \$8.97\(\frac{1}{2}\)600.00 for May and \$9.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June. Sales 750 bris at \$9.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June. Sales 750 bris at \$9.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June. And \$7.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June, and \$8.97\(\frac{1}{2}\)for for May. Sales 1,500 teat \$7.00 for May and \$8.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)for 70\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June. Meats were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June.

Meats were steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.37\(\frac{1}{2}\)for June. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in small request. Quotations for core from first hands: Strictly green hurl. 54(36c; red-tipped do, 565(4c; green brush that will work itself, 44(35c; red-tipped do, 34(44)c; inferior rush. 363%c; crooked, 263c. BUTTER-There was little that is new to note in BUTTER—There was little that is new to note in connection with the butter market. The demand as heretefore was mostly for good to choice grades, and for such only did the market display any signs of firmness. Low and medium grades are neglected and prices show a good deal of irregularity. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 30838; good to choice dairy, 22228c; medium, 15220c; inferior to common, 76412c.

@12c. BAGGING-Trade was reported quiet. with prices ranging as before. Grain bags are in moderate stock and are held confidently. We continue to quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter

ranging as before. Grain bags are in moderate stock and are held confidently. We continue to quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 19½c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 136 l5c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is fair and improving. Common brick, 24.5084.75; pressed brick, 313.00245.00; lime, in bulk, 60c per bri; O, in barrels, 75c; Chicago Portiand cement, \$3.00 per bri; Ufica, Akron, Buffalo, and Milwaukee coment, \$1.5091.75; Louisville, \$1.7562.00 per bri; plastering hair, 20c per bu. Michigan stucco, \$1.5081.75 per bri. Wichigan stucco, \$1.5081.75 per bri. Wichigan stucco, \$1.5081.75 per bri. Wichigan stucco, \$1.5081.75 per bri. OHEESE—The market was destitute of new features. There is a restricted demand and a liberal and increasing the start of the consequently the market remains in a weak and unself-consequently the market remains in a weak and unself-consequently the market remains in a weak arange of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices: Full cream, 128/15c; part the annexa range of prices; part the annexa range of prices

do, %-bris, \$3.25; smoked hailout, 7686; scaled herring, per box, 28c.
FRUITS AND NUTS-Raisins and prunes were quoted firmer—in fact, were advanced a tride. Other lines were without appreciable change. Trade was reasonably active at the annexed prices:
FOREGN-Dates, 5½ s6c; figs. new layers, 9614c; Turkish prunes, old, 94590; do, new, 10611c; French do, 13615c; raisins, layers, \$1.7561.80; loose, Muscatel, \$2.0062.10; Valencia, 74675c; Zante currants, 567c; citron, 17618c.
DOMESTIC-Alden apples, 15616c; New York and

do. 13gh15c; raishis, siyer, \$1.70s1.80; 100sc, Muscatel, \$2.00s2.10; Valencia, Tagoriyec; Zante currants, \$2.7c; citron, 17gh15c. den apples, 15s16c; New York and Michigan new, \$4,657c; Sonthern, new, \$4,655c; Ohio, 55,686c; Green, \$1,687c; Sonthern, new, \$4,655c; Ohio, 55,686c; Ohio, 55,6

OSc.; granulated, lO4@109c; powdered, 104@109c; 4 standard, 194c; do. No. 2, 94@99c; extra C, 94œ; 54c; CNo. 1, 95@94c; to No. 2, 85@99c; yellow, 84@ 94c; New Orleans, common. 69æ7c; good, 75@97bc; rime to cholce, 75@98c. rime to cholce, 75@98c. rime to cholce, 75@98c. rime to cholce, 75@98c. rime to cholce, 194@98c. rime to cholce, 194@98c. rime to cholce, 194@98c. rime to cholce, 194@98c. lastiver drips, 32@98c; good at 194@98c. rime 44@48c; good, 35@38c; cholce lew 48@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 16833c. new, 486/50c; do, prime, 446/48c; good, 356/38c; common, 26/30c; common molasses, 336/38c; black strap, 316/33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18/318/4c; cioves, 42/45c; casala, 24/625c; peppeer, 15/46/18/4c; nutmers, No. 1, 95c6/31.05; Calcutta yinger, 10/311c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5/4c; German motiled, 5/46/5/4c; Blue Lily, 5/4c; White Lily, 5/46/5/4c; White Kose, 5/4/65/4c; White Kose, 5/4/66/4c; White Kose, 5/4/66/4c; White Kose, 5/4/66/4c; White Kose, 5/4/66/4c; Whi

0 AK. 90@1.25 Harness. 60@ 95 Sole. 21@ 25 32@ 37 85@ 40 plece stuff has been sold at \$10.00, and that medium drv boards istely brought \$ vessel. We quote: First and second clear, 1½ and 2 inch. Third clear, 1½ to 2 inch. Third clear, 1½ to 2 inch. First and clear dressed siding. First common dressed siding. First common dressed siding. Fisoring, first common, dressed. Flooring, second common, dressed. Flooring, third common, dressed. Box boards, A. 18 inches and upwards. Box boards, C. 31 inches and upwards. Box boards, C. 31 inches and upwards. A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. C. stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. C. stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. Dor common stock boards. Fencing, 16 ft. Fencing, 16 ft. Fencing, 18 and 20 ft. Fencing. 18 and 14 ft. Fencing. No. 2. Cuil boards. Cuil board

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LIVE STOCK. Hogs, 17,850 22,118 18,500 .12,428 2,875 4,318 . 4,625 7,895 529

ers were again in good demand, and that class of stock alone commanded previous prices. Local butchers bought principally at \$3.25@3.75 for poor to common mixed lots. The market closed quiet and easy at the

decline.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450
lbs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1, 000 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
to 1, 030 lbs.
3, 2563, 85 to 1,050 lbs. Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags,

THIR COWS, BELLEY,

TAY STATE ALES.

Price. No.

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Not all soid, and the market closed duil and weak.

No. 4z. Price. No. 4z. Brice. No. 4e. Price.
46. 3322 \$3.70 \$54. 188 \$3.45 \$9. 186 \$3.45 \$93. 185 \$3.40 \$93. 187 \$3.40 \$93. 179 \$3.40 \$93. 194 \$3.45 \$93. 186 \$3.45 \$90. 186 \$3.45 \$90. 186 \$3.40 \$90. 180 \$3.40

SHEEP—Were quiet at \$3.7565.75 per 100 lbs for poor to extra grades. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. April 10.—Bernes—Receipts for two days 3.270. against 3.700 asme time last week; weather bad for dressed beef; cattle dull; about \$1.00 per head lower; few rough oxen as low as \$68856, to dress \$5 lbs; a pair or two of fanoy steers at 100 62 lbc. dairess \$7 lbs; about fifty fat buils at \$3.3064.00 per 100 lbs live \$5 lbs. for the two of the contract of the steel of the contract of the

higher.

BUFFALO. April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2, 125; total for the week, 6.613; quotations up 10815c on last week's prices; good to choice steers, 24.8565.25; good alippers, 54.5664.75; medium. 54.2564.45; cows and helfers at \$3.7564.25; stockers in good supply at \$3.30 helfers at \$3.7564.25; stockers in good supply at \$8.30 (\$44.09, SHEEP AND LAMBS—Beceipts, 1,000; total for the week, 10,800; market dull; demand light; Western sheep, \$3.2565.75; clipped, \$4.0024.75; supply equal to the demand; 4 cars quasid.

Hous—Receipts, 3.365; total for the week, 15,290; market without decided change; York weights, \$3.70 (\$3.95; mostly at \$3.70(\$3.75; medium, \$4.00(\$4.05; limited demand.

Imited demand.

ST. LOUIS.

ST 4.50; receipta, 700.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., April 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 119 head of through and 272 head of yard stock; total for two days 119 head through and 578 head yard; best. \$5.00@5.25; medium, \$4.25@4.75; head yard; best. \$5.00@5.25; medium, \$4.25@4.75; head; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.90; Philadelphias, \$4.00@5.15; head; total for two days, 5,940; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.90; Philadelphias, \$4.00@5.

4.15.
SHEEP—Receipts today, 1,000 head; total fordays,
5,500; clipped, \$3,0033.40; wool, \$4,2595.70.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. April 10.—Hogs—Dull and lower; common. \$8,0033.25; lifth, \$3,303.50; packing, \$3,453.
3.55; butchers, \$3,809.70; receipts, 2,937; shipments,
500. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Bo

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool, April 10.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 50%; Western, 48s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 23s; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s 6d; shoulders, 22s; hams, 38s. Lard, 37s. Prime mess beef, 80s; India mess beef, 90s; extra India mess, 100s. Checase, 63s. Tallow, 39s.
London, April 10.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Mark Larks—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow; fair average California, 55s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 31s 6d; nearly due, 54s. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month. 47s 6d.

Liverpool, April 10—11 s. m.—Flours—No. 1, 26s 6d; No. 2, 25s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s ed. No. 2, 11s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s ed. No. 2, 11s.

LIVERPOOL, April 10-11 a. m.-FLOUR-NO. 1, 268 6dt NO. 2, 25s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, NO. 1, 11s 6d; NO. 2, 11s; spring, NO. 1, 10s 9d; NO. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 11s 5d; NO. 2, 11s; club, NO. 1, 12s 2d; NO. 2, 11s 4d.

Corn-New, NO. 1, 26s; NO. 2, 25s 9d; old, NO. 1, 27s 9d; NO. 2, 27s 6d.

PPOVISIONS-POPK, 50s. Lard, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, April 10-Latest.—Corton-Fair business; 6964;4d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.

BERADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 11s 11d; do club, 11s 4d6s[2s 2d; NO. 2 to NO. 1 red Western soring, 9s 9d@10s 9d; do winter, 11s@11s 9d. Flour-Western canal, 25s@26s 3d. Corn-New, 25s 9d@20s; western mixed, 27s 9d@27s 9d. Osts-American, 3s.

Barley, do, 3s 8d. Peas-Canadian, 3s 7d.

CLOVER SEED-American, 40%42s.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 49s. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard-American, 37s. Bacon-Long clear, 27s 3d; sbort do, 28s 3d.

CHEESE-Fine American, 63s. Tallow-39s.
Petroleum-Spirits, 7s; refined, 10s.
Linsego Oil-27s 6d. RESIN-Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-24s.
ANTWERP, April 10.—PETBOLEUM-27s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York. April 10.—Grain—Business in wheat unus.saliy limited; export inquiry light; desirable lots of spring not ofered freely, and quoted about steady; winter wheat in siske request and weaker, in instances about ic per bu lower; in the option line a slow movement; 8000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring at \$1.25½. Corn in fair demand for early delivery; No. 3 a shade higher; most other grades barely steady; options quiet, without important alterations; mixed Western ungraded, 45%52c; Western yellow.

55. Rye in moderate demand, and quoted heavy; sales 10.000 bu No. 2 Western in lots at 73c. Oats moderately dealt in at a further reduction in price; No. 2 Chicago afoat at 34½c; white Western, 5,600 bu at 34 G37½c; mixed Western, 8,800 bu at 33633½c.

Provisions—Mess pork offered more freely for early delivery, and quoted lower on a moderate movement; sales of 530 bris within a range of \$9.87½10.00 for uninspected and inspected lots; for forward delivery, Western mess more active, but lower; April option, \$9.704.75; June, \$9.802.90; July, \$10.00, with further sales of 1,730 bris; May option, \$9.704.75; 500 bris June at \$9.85; and 500 bris July at \$10.00. Cat meats in moderate request, at about previous prices. Bacon at easier rates; sales of 50 bris Western long clear at

\$5.25. Western steam lard in fair demand for early deflivery, and quoted rather firmer; sales of 950 tos at \$7.27\forall (87.30, closing at \$7.30 aked; for forward delivery moderately active: April option quoted at \$7.27\forall (87.30; May, \$7.27\forall bid; June, \$7.35; July, \$7.45;

at 87.32/467.35.

Sugara — addy active at unchanged rates; prime, on a basis of 87.43%(67.50.

Sugara — Raw quiet, on a modified basis of 7%c for fair refining Cuba, and 7%c for good do; refined moderately inquired for, including out-loss at 10%c, and

tair remning cluss, and rego for good do; renned frod-cracely inquired for, including cut-lost at 10%c, and granulated at 9%c.

Warsky-Dull, but quoted about steady; 52 bris.

Faxtours-Business generally slow: grain movement imited, as well in chartering as on berth, owing partly to the unravorable tenor of foreign advices; rates fair-ty supported; for Liverpool, engagements included, by atcam, is object to a basis of 2s 64 per bri: from the West, 2,000 pkgs pravisions on private terms.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 10. 75@10. 76c; May, 10.88g10.86c; June, 10.97c; July, 11.08c; Accust 11.07g11.68c; Sep-tember, 10.97c; July, 11.08c; Accust 11.07g11.68c; Sep-tember, 10.87c; July, 11.08c; Accust 11.07g11.68c; Sep-tember, 10.87c; July, 11.08c; Accust 11.07g11.68c; Sep-tember, 2sc; January 10.08c; 10.07c; 10.28c; 10.28c; June 10.07c; 10.000 bris; No. 2, 22.803.75c; auner State and Western, 4, 3004.75; commonto good extra, 83.0045. 15: good to choice, 85.20 66.77c; extra Chio, 85.0568.75; St. Louis, 85.10@7.75; Minnesota patent process, 88.76@8.50. Rye flour—83.25 64.00. Corn-Mgal—22.25@2.75.

67.75: erirs Oblo. \$5.0569.75; \$1. Louis. \$5 1067.75; Minnesota patent process. \$6.758, 50. Rye flour-\$3.25
64.00. Corn. Meal.—\$2.2562.75. Grain.—Wheat unchanged; receipts, 107,000 bu. Rye.—Heavy: Western. 73c; mait quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts, 130,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 16,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 16,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 16,000 bu. Western mixed and state, 329,6345c. Have first—of the unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm fair to good refining, 7466774c; prime. 75cc; refined quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude, 6%c; refined 11½c.
TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
SPIRITS OF TURPRITIES—Steady; \$1.6091.04.
SPIRITS OF TURPRITIES—Steady; \$1.6091.04.
SPIRITS OF TURPRITIES—Steady; \$1.6091.04.
LEATHER —Unchanged.
WOOL—Dull and unchanged.
WOOL—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Mess Dork. \$9.50610.00. Beef quiet: Western long clear middles steady at 5½c. Lard—Prime Steady; \$1.07.

BALTIMORE. April 10.—FLOUR—Dull: not quotably

BALTIMORE, April 10. -FLOUR-Dull; not quotably

DALTIMORE, April to.—Provis—Dull; not ductacly lower.
GRAIN—Whest-Western active and nigher; Pennsylvania red, \$1,32@1.34; No. 2 winter red Western, spot. \$1,29\cdot 2.59\cdot 2.59\cdot

BUTTER-Choice Western very firm and in sector involved to thigher.

PETROLEUM-Dull and nominal; refined, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

PETROLEUM-A shade bester; \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Western Western A shade bester; \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Western Western A shade bester; \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Western Western A shade bester; \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Western A shade bester; \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Sittements West, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Frescents To Liverpool very quiet; cotton, per steamer, nominally 9-32\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

New ORLEANS.

steamer, nominally 9-32d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 85d.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—FLOUR—Market dull; sup-r, \$3.50,33.75; XX. 54.25@4.59; XXX, \$4.75@

So, 10; high grades, \$5.75-36.25.

ORAIN—Coru in good demand at 47@49c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 385-857c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; choice, \$2.10@2.20.

Hay—Quiet; ordinary, \$13.00@14.00; prime, \$15.00@

18.00; choice, \$17.00@17.30.

PROVISIONS—POTK Scarce and firm at \$10.50 Lard steady; tierce, \$7.00@17.50; keg, \$7.25@7.75. Bulk meats scarce and firm; singer-cured, \$@50c, as in \$150.00. Size.

WHISKY—Steady: rectified, \$1.03@1.00.
GROCKRIES—Coffee steady: Rio cargoes ordinary to
prime, 14@17½c. Sugar steady, with a fair demand;
common to good common. 5%@5½c: fair to fully fair,
6%@7c: prime to choice. 7%@65; yellow clarided, 8½c.
8½c. Molasses in fair demand; common, 18@20c; fair,
25c. Rice steady: 5½@6½.
BRAN—Steady, with a fair demand at 75c.

ST. LOUIS.

Bran-Steady, with a fair demand at 75c.

ST. LOUIS. April 10. —COTTON—Unchanged.
FLOUR-Unchanged.
GRAIN—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; some sales higher; No. 3 red. \$1.11%d. 12%d. 12% cash; opened at \$1.13% declined to \$1.12%, advanced to \$1.14%. closed at \$1.13% May; No. 40c, \$1.0860.10.051; No. 2 spring, \$1.086961.07.
Corn lower; \$38663384c cash; \$39663344c May; 40466.
30%cune. Oats firmer: 25466225%c cash; 22%6c May; 27%c June. Rye higher; 5946500 cash; 606610 May.
Barley dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.05.
FROVISIONS—1078 to wer; jobbing, \$9.4069.50. Lard; about less \$0.179 sale means dull and lower to sell; about less \$0.179 sale means dull and lower to sell; about less \$0.800 cash; 60000 by; corn.
\$1.05.000 cash; 60000 by; corn.
\$2.6000 cash; cooper 36.50000 cash; cooper 36.5000 by; corn.

5.623/4.

RECEIPTS - Flour. 3. 200 brls; wheat, 16.000 bu; corn, 54,000; oats, 15.000 bu; rye, el.000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., April 10.—GRAIN-Wheat quiet but firmer; amber Michigan. spot. 81.253/4; May. 81.294; No. 2 red winter, spot. 81.253/4; May. 81.294; No. 2 red, St. 121/4; May. 81.224/4; No. 3 red, 81.12; rejected Wabash. 81.00 bid; No. 1Dayton and Michigan red, 81.204. Corn weak: high mixed offered at 48c; No. 2 spot. 42%(c; May. 44c; Luc. 44%(c; No. 2 white, 44%(c; rejected, 50%)c. Oats Cloves Rexer - Prime. 84.00.

ull: Michigan, 28c.

(Lover Sged Perime, 84.00.

RECRIPTS — Wheat, 16, Og bu; corn, 40,000 bu.

RECRIPTS — Wheat, 16, Og bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

TOLEDO, April 10-4 p. m. — Grain — Closed with wheat
good demand for futures; amber Michigan, May.

28: No. 2 red winter, spot, small sales at \$1.20, clos
rwith \$1.20\cdot bid; May, \$1.22\cdot Corn duil; No. 2,

y, 44c; rejectal, 40c. May, 44c; rejeculii, 40c.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat duli; amber, 81.35@1.30; red, 81.30@
1.32; white, \$1.37. Coru—Market duli; reliow, Suc;
mixed, 52c cash; white, 52icc May.
Out—Market duli;
white Western, 35:a355ac; white do, 32:a35a. Rye un-

OINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

April 10.—COTTON—Quiet: 10½c.

FLOUR—Duil. Weak, and lower; family. 85. 25:66. 50.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; prime to choice red. \$1. 15:6.

1.18. Corn duil: 4098-1c. Oats quiet but steady; 20:6.

32c. Rye quiet but steady, at 61:662c. Barley duil and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork duil: \$9.50 bid. Lard duil; lower to sell: current make, \$6. 90 bid. \$7.00 asked; kettle.

\$7.5067.75. Bulk meats duil; \$3.50, \$5.00, and \$5.12½. Bacon quiet; \$4.25, \$5.00, and \$5.00.

WHISKY—Easier; \$1.0261.03, closing at the inside.

BUTTER—Quiet and enchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady and unchanged: 60:663c.

BUTTER-Quies and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL-Steady and unchanged: 60663c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

APRIL 10. -FLOUER-Quiet and easier.

GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; opened %c lower; closed frm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.10%; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.10%; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.14%; No. 2 do. \$1.00%; April, \$1.07%; May. \$1.00%; June, \$1.09%; No. 3 do. \$1.04%. Corn active but lower; No. 2, 40%c. Oats scarce and wanted: No. 2 spring. \$38,633%c; April, \$1.c.

PROVISIONS-Quiet and easier. Mess pork dull; \$9.00 cab; \$9.25 June. Frime steam lard. \$7.00 cab; \$7.25 June.

PROVISIONS-Quiet and easier. Mess pork dull; \$9.00 cab; \$9.25 June.

Frime stream lard. \$7.00 cab; \$7.25 June.

FRIMENTS-Flour. 7.500 oris; wheat, 108,000 bu.

BRIPMENTS-Flour. 11.00 bris; wheat, 217,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. April 10.—COON-Steady; 10%c.

FROUR-Dull and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Bye-Market dull at 00%.

Provisions-Pork quiet; 10%c. Lard quiet; choice leaf tiere; 7%c; do kegs, \$9c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3e; clear rib, \$5.40. Bacon quiet; shoulders, \$4.50 clear rib, \$5.40. Hams-Sugar-cured, 7%c.

WHISKY-Market easier; \$1.02.

WHISKY—Market easier; \$1.02. WHISKY—Market easier; \$1.02.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

April 10.—FLOUR—Steady; fancy,
\$6.0036.50; family, \$5.2265.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red. \$1.1061.15. Corn
dull and lower; 374c. Oats 27c. Rye 55c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, 84c; clear rfb, 5c
asked. Lard, 74c. Hams, 6c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

April 10.—Wheat—Dull. Corn—Quiet;
2.000 bu high mixed Toledo at 49c. Oats neglected.

Rys neglected. Barley neglected.

OSWEGO. April 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1

Milwaukee club, \$1.30. Corn unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and unchanged.

OSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 10.—FLOUR—Lower: white, \$6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1, \$1.26461.27; extra,
\$1.294.

PEORIA. April 10.—Hednians—Steady at \$1.09:

GRAIN-Wheat lower; No. 1, \$1.284(31.27; extra, \$1.2856.

PEORIA. April 10.—Highwines—Steady at \$1.03; sales, 50 brls.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; prices unchanged; slandard white, 110 test, 9\dc.

PITTEBURG, April 10.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, \$1.57% at Parkers, for immediate slipment; refined, 11\ddots, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 10.—PETROLEUM—The market opened with considerable animation; the first sales were at \$1.40\ddots; advanced to \$1.53\ddots, declined to \$1.38\ddots, closing at \$1.38\ddots, big; shipments, 35, 212; average, 23, 335; transactions, 619, 000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Business ruled quiet in most departments, owing to stormy weather; cotton goods quiet and fairly steady; corded sinces lower in some makes; prints in irregular demand; men's wear of woolens continue singish; ginghams active, but dress goods only in moderate request; sliks freely sold at auction to-day. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April 10 .- SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Mrs. Kate Sprague's Taxes.

Mrs. Kate Sprague's Taxes.

Washington Dispatch to Boston Journal.

The Senate passed this morning, so quietly that probably not half-a-dozen Senators knew what was being put through, a little bill which directs the District officers to reduce the valuation of Edgewood, now belonging to Mrs. Kate Sprague, to \$18,000, and to abate so much of the four years' taxes as are in excess of this mandatory valuation. This will relieve Mrs. Sprague of at least \$30,000 of taxes. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. CAUTION. — Genuine only with the factinalis of Baron Liebig's Signature in Rius Link across the Label.

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

MEDICAL. ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS. Of Nine Years' Standing, Cured by the Syrup.

I have been, for the last nine year, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Ashma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the mediciaes I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have in all taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness nor draft have the least effect upon me,

MRS. HIPWELL.

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites Is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and fown where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. : Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train learning Chicago at 10:39 a.m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotebars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

B—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILEDAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clarast., and at depots. Trains.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES
Union Depot, West Side, near-Madison-st. hidde, and
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY nion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticke Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Pass and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Cla

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

sepot. foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Zandolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer flows.

Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 91:55 b. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:60 b. E. Kalamasoo Accommodation. 3:45 p. m. 9:030 a. E. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 6:800 a. E. Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 9:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m. FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotal. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mearoe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Bous, Grand Facilic, and Deptot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corser of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second at Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrive.

Louisville Day Express. ... 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m.

Night Express. ... 8:00 p. m. 9:30 a. m. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAN Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticked Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Omaha Leaven with & Atch Ex *10:15 a m. *4:00 a m. Night Express on the Omaha All meals on All meals on the Omaha Express are served in distars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 97 Dearborn-st., and Depos. corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS. GOODLICH'S STEAMERS.
For Rache, Milwauke, etc., tri-weekly... a m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*... 7 m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*... 7 m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*... 10 m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunse, etc., 7 m.
Tuesday...
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 m.
Wednesday... Wednesday.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays exc MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success by the physicians of Paris, don, and success for the CAYLUS perior to all discent or of all discent or of long stars. The property of the physician of Paris, don, and Longes, more than the physician of Paris, perior to all other perior of the period of the physician of the p Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility. was anexy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the Ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., 130 Wast Sixtn-st., Cincinnant.

THE COUL

Setting Aside the C Lipman's C

A Judge on Hog Cho Judgments, New ! A few days ago Judge Blo objections to the compos Abraham Lipman, and, points were involved, the

full as follows:

This is an application to ecomposition, or the proceeding meeting held by the creditors of anbequently, as is claimed, thirds in number and one-half creditors of the debtor. Set alled by creditors, only two of necessary to consider.

First—That the bankrupt, winder oath, pending the creditors of the debt of the same as to whether any been lost in gaming.

Second—That sixteen of the sye at the creditors' meeting of proposition for a composition signed the confirmation of the full as follows: are at the creditors' meeting a proposition for a composition signed the confirmation of the raid meeting, and whose deba amount to \$21.396, were allo creditors' meeting notwither things on the part of otheir votes on the groun claims were usurious, it being the votes of these sixteen cresolution for composition wou at the creditors' meeting, nor for signatures subsequently obtained that the creditors of a bank a valid composition which may aven where the bankrupt has in his estate in gaming, or been guither than the creditors of a composition which may aven where the bankrupt has in his estate in gaming, or been guithing the composition of the composition which may aven where the bankrupt has in his estate in gaming, or been guithing the composition of the composition which may be a composition which may be a composition of the composition which may be a composite that the composition which has in the composition which may be a composite that the composition which may be a composite that the creditors of a bank which he would be denied a composition of the composition which may be a composite that the creditors of a bank which he would be denied a composition which may be a composition which ma

which he would be cenied a ruptcy, as that question does no yet I am clearly of opinion that are asked to accept a comfitted to know the entire to the manner in which the I with his estate, and that a ref the bankrupt to state adv fact, are entitled to know from he very corent reason for refu composition.

The creditors who assemble to whom the proposition for emitted are entitled to a full the purpose of guiding their also became other creditors, may be largely influenced by meeting. meeting.

It may be readily support to whom a resolution is has been adopted by an analority at a meeting would as to whether he would ratify the action of that meeting.

for a discharge.

As to the second objection conceded that sixteen of a voted for the composition, and their signatures confirmed it, were tainted with usury, it inquire whether the votes of the bark beach of the confirmed that the confirmed that the simoly of the bankrup paid each of these creditors in from 1% to 3 per cent a monthree years past. from 1½ to 3 per cent a monthree years past.

In ro Prescott, 5th Bissell, to occasion to pass apon the ques an Assignee can take advantag usury, and it was there held to part of the principal debt the Assignee could take age, and was entitled to the susury, that the debtor himsel bankruptey had not intervened. This being the case, it must the bankrupt's testimony, the were liable to be larrely reduct the Assignee for that purpochallenzed for that reason at ing, it was clearly not right the be received. It hims the genduct of creditors' meetings to

take their chances or a dividen rapt's estate in the regular cor and their interest undoubted favor of having the compo-adopted, rather than to take th versy between themselves and interest is in direct antagonism, relations to the debtor are and edity feel themselves safer in hands of his Assignee in ban rather to deal with his of through an Assignee.

I am therefore of opinion the composition should be supproceedings for composition and the estate be settled in ban Massian I was a large of the composition and the estate be settled in ban Massian I was a large of the composition and the estate be settled in ban Massian I was a large of the composition of the composition and the estate be settled in ban Massian I was a large of the composition of the composition of the composition and the estate be settled in ban Massian I was a large of the composition of the c proceedings for composition and the estate be settled in ban Messrs. Lyman & Jackson majority of the objecting cre A JUDG ON Hoo-o. The duty of passing on whe given point is but a small business. To an accurate k literature, from Justinian ten, the Year Books, Pt Pothier, Blackstone, Ke down to the Sist Illiting for his own pran acquaintance with the thrules of the Court of Love, hthing more than an expert's k of the branches of human le ah art critic, he will be called the respective claims of rigraphic imitations of a picturus know the exact lengt plough-share, the peculiar we rake, and the distinctive feature different patents for mowers; will be called upon to discours and cogs, dead centres and extect, he must be the embodin triangles, properly spiced when. He must be posted or and management of railroads, ed with all the natural settlement.

Wren. He must be posted or and management of railroads, ed with all the natural sciences on to judge of plays, and any time knowledge of the back third gallery of theatres will He must be a born poet and he not be asked to decide que ism and copyright! Lastly, a least, he must be a good hog-In this last capacity Judge yesterday with credit both to patients. The case of Anso Alien M. Dunn and Samuel bill to restrain the defendant ment of a compound for cu The complainant obtained a dual injunction, but it was sut and the defendants allowing the composition.

and the defendants allowed injunction, however, rea force. Dunn subsequently be ture a similar compound, asked for a rule on him to a should not be punished for motion was argued some time yesterday morning by Judge. The Judge said the compile mainly for a novel compound. The Judge said the complainmainly for a novel compouncembounding assafection, su antimony. The recipe was a faction with two gailons of round of sulphur with the water. Those ingredients whater, the said of three months, after which for autimony were to be added.

bottled in quart bottles, and three months, after which for antimony were to be added the mixture. Dunn's recipite antimony two ounces and one ounce of potash, were not the same, as Dunn antimony. The use of par was not an infringement where the colorable.

The combination, unless the colorable imitation.

The Judge disclaimed to tal interruption. Black antimo marked (having previously affidavits of the physicians acted as a cathartic, potash a in large quantities, as a causas one of the element combination or compound assafetida, were condifferent compound from sulphur, assafetida, and p different effect. The potas small quantity as to be almost dozen and of no influence of The Court could not say that equivalent of antimony. The defendants would, therefore it had not been shown that the injunction.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FRAUD

the injunction.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FEAUD.

From time to time bills

From time to time bills

clouds on title arising from

ties having no title to the is

supposed that these deeds as

title by seven years' possess

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lent deeds are made to e

surety and to swear they on

account was given in THE T.

ago of a party who tried to

EDICAL. THMATIC BRONCHITIS line Years' Standing, Cured

by the Syrup, we been, for the last nine years, at suffer or from Bronchitis and ma, at times so ill that for weeks id neither lie down or take any abment of consequence, and dintensely. Finding no relief I had taken, I concluded to try of Hypothosphites. I have in a man ow I feel as strong and riffe, and now I feel as strong and riffe, and for the last year have sickness, and neither does damplessi effect upon me, MRS. HIPWELL,

LOWS p of Hypophosphites first physicians in every city and ten introduced, and it is a thor-

TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS REPERENCE MARKS. - + Saturday excepted. ; Monday excepted. THWESTERN RAILWAY,

Leave. | Arrive.

man or any other form of TON & QUINCY RAILEDAD. ., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. ath-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-

| Leave. | Arrive.

6 ST. LOUIS AND OFFICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. de, near Madison st., bridge, and leket Office. 122 Randolph-st. | Leave. | Arrive.

KEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Madison and Canal-sts. Ticketrk-st., opposite Sherman House, Leave. | Arrive.

runs to Centralia only.

Leave. Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. H MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Depart. Arrive.

use of Venetian red would certainly make it a colorable imitation.

The Judge disclained to take any notice of the interruption. Black antimony, he learnedly remarked (having previously "crammed" on the affidarits of the physicians filed in the case), acted as a cathartic, potash as an anti-acid, and, is large quantities, as a caustic. Black antimony was one of the elements of McMahon's combination or compound. When the three ingredients, sulphur, black antimony, and assafetida, were combined, it made a different compound from the combination of sulphur, assafetida, and potash, and had a different effect. The potash was in such a small quantity as to be almost infinitesimal in a dose, and of no influence one way or the other. The Court could not say that the potash was an equivalent of antimony. The rule against the defendants would, therefore, be discharged, as it had not been shown that they were violating the injunction. A Deceptive Patient.

A story is told in the Revue Medicale de l'Est of a patient who lost his life by deceiving his doctor. The man was suffering from lead-poisoning. The physician, oddly named Prof. Forgon and to evalve patient was given in The Tribune a few weeks account was given in The Tribune a few weeks of a party who tried to go surety, and who

The complainant's counsel suggested that the use of Venetian red would certainly make it a

swore he owned certain lots in Jefferson, and also on the West Side, when his title was derived from another person having no claim to the property. A suit was begun yesterday, on appeal from Justice Salisbury, which shows a similar state of facts. The suit was that of August Kiesling vs. Jackson K. Lanigan for the recovery of the possession of No. 241 Fulton street. Kiesling recovered and Lanigan appealed. Tilford Matheny signed this bond, swearing he owned Lots 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block 1, in Eberhart & Treat's Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14. Kiesling's attorney has been examining the abstract books, and finds that Mrs. W. Allen and Charlotte C. Peterson own all these lots. The day the bond was given, however, one John Virgil conveyed these lots to Matheny, but Virgil's title was derived from a party who had no title whatever to the land. These facts are sworn to by James Frake, and it is now in order for Matheny to rise and explain. THE COURTS. Setting Aside the Composition in A Judge on Hog Cholera --- Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc. A few days ago Judge Blodgett sustained the objections to the composition in the case of Ahraham Lipman, and, as some important points were involved, the decision is given in

Lipman's Case.

may be largely influenced by the action of the meeting.

It may be readily supposed that a creditor to whom a resolution is presented which has been adopted by an apparently respectable majority at a meeting would be largely influenced as to whether he would ratify the composition by the action of that meeting, and it is therefore of importance that the creditors at the meeting, or those who are called upon to take subsequent action, shall have all the information to which they are entitled in regard to the bankrupt's affairs, and it certainly is an important fact for them to know whether their debtor has been guilty of such acts as would entitle them, if he went through bankruptcy, to resist his application for a discharace.

As to the second objection urged, it being

went through the condition of the creditors who conceded that sixteen of the creditors who voted for the composition, and who have since by their signatures confirmed it, held claims which were tainted with usury, it is only necessary to inquire whether the votes of these creditors ought to have been received at the creditors' meeting. The testimony of the bankrupt shows that he had paid each of these creditors interest at the rate of from 1½ to 3 per cent a month for from one to three vesar past.

the composition offered by the bankrupt. Their relations to the dedror are such that they undoubtedly feel themselves safer in his hands than in the hands of his Assignee in bankruptcy, and chose rather to deal with his commercial creditors through an Assignee.

I am therefore of opinion that the objection to the composition should be sustained, and that the proceedings for composition should be set aside and the estate be settled in bankruptcy.

Messrs, Lyman & Jackson appeared for the

full as follows:

This is an application to confirm and ratify a This is an application to confirm and ratify a composition, or the proceedings of a composition, meeting held by the creditors of the bankrupt, and absequently, as is claimed, confirmed by two-thirds in number and one-half in value of all the reditors of the debtor. Several objections are died by creditors, only two of which I deem it James Frake, and it is now in order for Matheny to rise and expiain.

A NEW POINT ON WRITS OF CERTIORARI.

Anna Wescott filed a petition yesterday against George L. Ford to compel him to issue an execution in her favor for \$150 against John Meinhard, Agnes Meinhard, and Alonzo Ramsdell. It seems that after the judgment was rendered the defendants took an appeal, which was dismissed on the 13th ult. They then obtained a certiforari under the common law, but gave no appeal bond, and it did not operate as a supersedeas. The plaintiff then asked for a capias ad satisfaciendum, which the Justice refused to give on account of the pendency of the certiforari. The application for the mannamus will be made Monday died by creditors, only two of which a decision recessary to consider.

First That the bankrupt, while being examined sader oath, pending the creditors' meeting, refused to answer as to whether any of his property had been lost in gaming.

Second—That sixteen of the creditors who voted second—That sixteen of the creditors who voted Second—That sixteen of the creditors who voted sye at the creditors' meeting called to consider the proposition for a composition, and who have all signed the confirmation of the resolution passed by said meeting, and whose debus in the aggregate amount to \$21.396, were allowed to vote at said creditors' meeting notwithstanding the challenge on the part of other creditors of their votes on the ground that all their daims were usurious, it being claimed that without the votes of these sixteen creditors neither the resolution for composition would have been carried at the creditors' meeting, nor the requisite amount of signatures subsequently obtained to the confirmation thereof. tion for the mannamus will be made Monday before Judge McAllister, when he will be called on to decide just what effect a certiorari under the common law has as distinguished from the same writ under the statute.

Emily Page filed her-bill of complaint yester-day against her husband, Thomas W. Page, charging that he utterly refuses to support her, though he earns \$75 a month. And she wants a decree to compel him to pay her board.

Minnie E. Quinlan wants to resume her maiden name of Minnie E. Wells on account of the cruelty of her husband, Charles E. Quinlan.

Dwight J. Sheldon filed a bill against Lottie R. Sheldon for a divorce on the ground of desertion and adultery. sertion and adultery.

st the creditors meeting, nor the requisite amount of signatures subsequently obtained to the confirmation thereof.

As to the first point, while I do not intend to decide that the creditors of a bankrupt may not pass a valid composition which may bind the minority, even where the bankrupt has lost some portion of his estate in gaming, or been guilty of other acts for which he would be denied a discharge in bankruptcy, as that question does not arise in this case, yet i am clearly of opinion that the creditors who are asked to accept a composition are entitled to know the entire truth in regard to the manner in which the bankrupt has dealt with his estate, and that a refusal on the part of the bankrupt to state any fact which the creditors are entitled to know from him would furnish a very cozent reason for refusing to ratify the composition.

The crecitors who assemble at the meeting and to whom the proposition for composition is submitted are entitled to a full disclosure, both for the purpose of guiding their own conduct and also because other creditors, not at the meeting, may be largely influenced by the action of the meeting. ITEMS. A notice has been served on Mr. J. N. Jew-ett, representing the Government in the whisky cases, by the attorneys for the distillers, that the argument on the question of immunity would be brought up before Judge Drummond o-morrow.

to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Brattleboro Savings Bank filed a bill yesterday against Philipp Bartholomae, Sophia Bartholomae, Thomas D. Snyder, W. D. Cox, Joseph Lawlor, Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, the Union National Bank of Chicago, and L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on all that portion of Lot 12, in William Barry's Subdivision of Block 4, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 4, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on all that portion of Lot 12, in William Barry's Subdivision of Block 4, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 4, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 40, 14, commencing at the S. W. corner of said Block 4, thence running east on the southerly line thereof 120 feet; thence running north at right angles with said south line 145 feet; thence running southerly on the western boundary line of said Block 4, 130 feet; thence running southerly on the western boundary line of said Block 4, 145 feet to the place of beginning, fronting 130 feet on Belden avenue by 145 feet on Huriburt street.

Thomas J. Bristol began a suit for \$7,000 against Amariah A. Dewey.

Charles Larned brought suit for \$3,500 against E. Bruce Chandler.

BANKRUPICY MATTERS.

In the case of John McArthur, an order was entered for the sale of the foundry premises, free and clear of all incumbrances, after two weeks' notice by publication.

weeks' notice by publication.

Joseph M. Moriarty was yesterday elected.

Assignee of Talbot & Eckley in a bond for \$2,000.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Freder-

R. F. Jenkins was elected Assignee of Frederick Thorn.
A final dividend of 5 per cent was declared in the case of Z. M. Hall.
Assignees will be chosen for E. M. Fitch and for John S. and Mary K. Barnes at 10 a. m. today.

The composition meeting of Hezekiah Bushnell and W. H. Aunin is set for the same time.

paid each of these creaters in the second part of the control of t nell and W. H. Apuin is set for the same time.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—67, 73 to 78, 80 to 88, and 90 to 92, inclusive. No. 68, Steude vs. Maader, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—53 to 62, 64, 65, 66, 69 to 72, and 75 to 77, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 217, Shaw vs. Shaw, and calendar Nos. 152, and 170 to 179, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTE—No call. No. 200, Harding vs. Hill, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—351 to 383, inclusive, except 352, 355, 358, and 360, inclusive. No. 54, Armstrong vs. Pope, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1 B. R. calendar, McClure vs. Dunham, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—270, Ligare vs. Peacock.

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JUDGE WILLIAMS—270, Ligare vs. Peacock.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—
Henry O. Kenyon vs. Asa and Albert Griffen, \$1,850.54.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Merchants' Savings. Loan & Trust Company vs. S. D. Weakley, \$3,747.77.—N. B. Judah vs. Wallace A. Lowell, Adam Hayner, and Emma J. Walker, \$526.42.—
International Bank vs. Wallace A. Lowell, \$2,660.54.—W. C. Minard vs. John Stephens and Joseph Harris, \$587.

JUDGE GARY—Henry Strong vs. D. Howard Danovan, \$278.83.—John Hunt vs. Albert D. Odefft-verdict, \$182.35, and motion for new trial. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—R. P. Murphy et al. vs. H. C. Woodrow; verdict, \$587.50.—Louis Sues vs. Peter Schlund, \$194.50.—E. B. Peck vs. John Sigwald, Jr., \$338.25.—E. H. Hutchinson vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Ratiroad Company, \$12,800.—J. W. Truby vs. John McLinden, Thomas Collins, and Edward Licek; judgment for property and \$50 damages.

JUDGE BOOTH—C. A. Lewis et al. vs. Emeretta A. Gibson, \$218.36.

A. Gibson, \$218.36.

THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—In the Supreme
Count to do with the Supreme

MADISON, Wis., Abril 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day:

The State vs. Stone; exception-mustained and cause remanded, with directions to make and enter an order in this cause arresting judgment on the verdict of the jury convicting the said defendant. Scott vs. Webster; appeal ordered to be argued at the Bar on both sides, and placed on first arraignment made in May.

ment made in May.

The Court will meet on 18th day of April, 1878, to call for argument Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33.

Court adjourned to the 18th day of April, 1878, at 10 a. m.

Oppression in Egypt.

Egypt is a country groaning beneath a frightful tyranny. Old-time Abolitionists in America and England might well turn their attention to the miserable Egyptian, who is in many cases far worse off than the majority of those who toiled in Virginia or South Carolina twenty years ago. Writing to an English journal, under date Assouan, Feb. 10, Mr. Douglas Murray says:

l'am therefore of opinion that the objection to the competition should be sutained, and that the proceedings for composition should be set aside and the estate be settied in bankruptry.

Messrs. Lyman & Jackson appeared for the majority of the objecting creditors.

A JUNGE ON HOG-CHOLERA.

The duty of passing on what is the law on a given point is but a small part of a Judge's business. To an accurate knowledge of legal literature, from Justinian through Brocten, the Year Books, Puffendorf, Vaitel, Pothier, Blackstone, Kent, and Story, down to the Sist Illinois, not omitting for his own private advantage an acquaintance with the thirty-one medieval rules of the Court of Love, he must add something more than an expert's knowledge of each of the branches of human learning. In turn an art critic, he will be called upon to decide on the respective claims of rival chromo-lithographic mitations of a picture; a farmer, he must know the exact length to a line of a plough-share, the peculiar weakness of a sulkyrake, and the distinctive features of a hundred different patents for mowers; a machinist, he will be called upon to discourse gibly of cams and oogs, dead centres and eccentries; an architect, he must be the embodiment of lines and triangles, properly spiced with Ruskin and Wren. He must be posted on the organization and management of railroads, and well acquainted with all the natural sciences. He will be called on to judge of plays, and any youtful clandestine knowledge of the back entrance or the third gallery of theatres will not come amiss. He must be a born poet and journalist, for will he not be asked to decide questions of plagiarism and copyright? Lastly, and by no means least, he must be a good hog-doctor.

In this last capacity Judge Blodgett served yesterday with credit both to himself and his patients. The case of Anson C. McMahon vs. Allen M. Dunn and Samuel S. McCarty was a bill to restrain the defendants from the fufringement of a compound and process for combination, but it was subsequently began years ago. Writing to an English journal, under date Assouan, Feb. 10, Mr. Douglas Murray says:

Provisions, always dear, are now at higher prices than ever, and how the year's taxes will be raised in Upper Egypt is a mystery yet to be solved. I suppose those who can't pay will enfler the usual penalty—the bastinado and imprisonment without food. They may die, and it matters nothing to the Government, which lives for the day, and apparently cares nothing for the future. The unfortunate people are constantly taken from their own homes to work on the Khedive's estates and factories. A small proprietor is 'taken from the land he is cultivating. His camel and donkey are carried off to the factory, where it is all work and no pay. A moticum of sugar-cane or corn is work. His land is deserted. If he has crops they are ruined. He is promised payment, but never gets a farthing. The landholders are charged enormous rents, and every profession and trade pays for its license. Thousands of the bazar shops are closed to escape taxes. Even a cook's boy has to pay \$15 a year for a license, and a donkey boy pays not only for his own license, but for his donkey's. Every conceivable thing, animate or inanimate, is taxed. Soldiers are at present entirely unpuid, and officers have received nothing for about a year. Few of the civil servants, unless Europeans, have seen salaries for months. Such is the price Egypt has to pay for a progressive Prince, bent unon Europeanizing his country. The condition of his people is worse than that of the French in 1780. Will similar results follow? While his people are starving he has given five of his sons magnificent palaces, and his daughters, too, have princely abodes.

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people,

Mr. Murray says that this is his fourth visit to Egypt, and each year he finds the wretchedness greater. The deplorable aspect of the people, who, in many places, have that pinched look which only long-continued starvation can give, largely takes away from the pleasure of traveling on the Nile. At Girgeh he found that the children's food was sugar-cane previously sucked by others. by others. A Rattlesnake with Antlers. A Rattlesnake with Antlers.

New York Sun.

Two rattlesnakes over six feet in length were taken to the New American Museum recently.

One of them has antlers or horns growing from the head. The snakes were captured by a mountaineer in McDowell County, N. C. He says that the horned snake made its home in a den of over 500 snakes. It was seen for years before it was snared. It is very active, and has nine perfect rattles. Its mate has ten.

so, and died within two hours. After his death all the pills previously prescribed were found secreted behind his bed.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Spring at the Metropolis—Re-election of Representatives—Party Leaders—Blaine, of Maine—Henry Clay—Gall Hamilton— Bayard, of Delaware—Booth, of Califor-nia—The Railroad Lobby—Right-Hand nia — The Railroad Lobby — Right-Hand Men of Legislators—Southern Micawbers— Honors to Bayard Taylor—Chinese Inves-tigations—Street Steam-Car—Female Slang —Wedding of Senator Cameron. Special Correspondence of The Tribunc. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—We are enjoy-

ing delicious spring weather. The climate seems to realize that of the elysian plain whither Menelaus and Helen were, according to Homer, to be sent by the special favor of the gods,—a pleasing combination of heat and cold, the only drawback being "shrill-blowing blasts of Zephyrus" which come down through the gorge in the mountains made by the Potomac. The freshly-mown lawns around the Capitol rival the emerald in hue, -there is a close rivalry between the ladies' bonnets and the many-hued tulips which bloom in the gardens,-strawberries are plentiful, and spring is here be-yond a doubt. Yet our Solons on Capitol Hill make but little progress in necessary legislation, and dawdle away as if they were antediluvians, and expected to outlive the age of Methuselah. It is evident that the Democrats in the House have delayed action on the appropriation bills, and hope to force the Senate to accept their illegal and unjust reductions of alaries, rather than to have the beginning of the next fiscal year arrive on the 1st of July without any appropriations in the Treasury. Politics are studied rather than the public good. THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

are beginning to cast their warning shadows across the oaken desks of the Representatives. Every man's ambition is bound up in a re-clec tion this fall, and he eagerly scans the papers which circulate in his district to ascertain whether any rival candidates are being trotted out. Constituents who come here are treated with the most distinguished consideration, and every effort is made to impress them with a realizing sense of the responsibilities which rest upon their member's shoulders. True, he has not succeeded in having a mail route established between Hognose and Cedarsville, or in getting an appropriation to improve the navigation of Muskrat Creek, but he has —like St. John—prepared the way therefor. —like St. John—prepared the way therefor. Let him but secure a re-election, and the next Congress will grant the desired legislation. Sometimes there comes a telegram, like a tunnderboit from a clear sky, announcing that some rival has commenced operations, and destroying the Congressional peace of mind by jealous apprehensions. Meanwhile, few of the Representatives are idle, and in the coming debate on the tariff three-quarters of them will make their bids for re-election. They are all clamorous for such

clamorous for such

POLITICAL REGRANIZATION
as will render their election sure, and some of
them meet occasionally in caucus, like a mob of
owls blinking in the sunshine, anxiously inquiring which way the éat will jump. As might be
expected, they are terribly victimized by real or
pretended constituents. Needy Bohemians are
survious to write sketches of their lives or to. anxious to write sketches of their lives, or to

anxious to write sketches of their lives, or to get portraits of them published, which are vile carricatures, and it is evident that they are to be kept on the qui vive until they shall have been renominated and re-elected.

PARTY LEADERS

are what is just now needed in the House of Representatives, and vone are better aware of this than the members themselves, who find themselves like sheep without shepherds. Butter throws his bricks, and Wood panders to Southern prejudice, and Cox plays the buffoon. But neither one can sweep the natural desires of the hearts of those who agree with him like the strings of a well-tuned harp. There is not a man now in the House of Representatives whose personal influence, oratorical facuity,

a man now in the House of Representatives whose personal influence, oratorical faculty, ambition, and will, enable him to lead other members as did Henry Clay. Thad Stevens, or BLAINE, OF MAINE, now transplanted to the Senate, where he is one of the notables that all strangers want to get a peep at. An English Judge once likened a brother on the bench who was remarkable for the rude energy with which he tore through his work to a thillowers in a Supar-plantation. the rude energy with which he tore through his work to a rhinoceros in a sugar-plantation. Biaine, since his defeat at Cincinnati, has been doing a good deal of the rhinoceros business, rushing about madly, tearing the ground of debate up with his oratorical horn, and occasionally ripping up some unfortunate man who—like the Secretary of the Interior—has offended some of those who were faithful at Cincinnati. The victims chosen for attack have no chance to reply to their pachydermous assailant, but when he tries his browbeating on Thurman, or some Senator present, he gets some hard hits

when he tries his browbeating on Thurman, or some Senator present, he gets some hard hits in return. Blaine evidently copies

HENRY CLAY, that greatest of political leaders, who had an iron will to control the minds of men, a penetrating sympathy to connect his emotions with theirs, and an undving pluck which upheld his Whig followers with/an eternal courage through their successive defeats. He could play upon the passions and purposes of the old Whigs as a musician plays on the keys of a planoforte or the stops of a church organ. The satellites who surrounded him obeyed his dictate with a devotion like that which Mahomet or Brigham Young found in their fatalist followers. Blaine has just such a devoted following in Maine, but outside of the Pine-Tree State he has friends, but not vassals. Clay ruined his own prospects but not vassals. Clay ruined his own prospects by advocating Nick Biddle and the United States Bank, and Blaine is accused with favor-

Should the people believe this, he is doomed to defeat in his Presidential aspirations, although he may be urged on forever like the Jew who is labled to wander until Christ comes again. He may plot and plan, but his schemes will fall one after another, and he will lay beneath them like the Titian on whose heaving breast the gods of Greek mythology placed the weight of Ætna and the land of Sicily. Blaine lives in dashing style in his own house on Fifteenth street, where he entertains a good many Congressmen every winter, and nearly all JAY GOULD AND THE PACIFIC ROADS. Fifteenth street, where he entertains a good many Congressmen every winter, and nearly all of the leading Republicans who come here to see how the world is governed. He is a jovial host, who understands how to so lead the conversation at a dinner-table that the shyest man present can join in, and his fund of political anecdote is varied and large. Mrs. Blaine is a matronly, well-preserved woman, who presides with great dignity, but the life of the household is

with great dignity, but the life of the house-hold is

ABAGAIL DODGE,
better known as "Gail Hamilton," who is a connection, and who passes her winters with the Blaines. In the summer she resides in her own house in the manufacturing village of Hamilton, near Salem, where she was raised, and where she began her career as a country school-marm. In due time she came here as a governess in the family of Dr. Gamalies Bailey, the editor of the Nose Era, an anti-slavery newspaper. There she began to acquire fame as a writer and to figure among the Boston bluestockings, although she has been too fond of quarreling to be received in full communion. Her writings have been the source of some profit, and a literary bachelor in her home neighborhood, Mr. George Wood, died and bequeathed her his moderate fortune, so that she is beyond want, and can afford to be sarcastic, controversial, and occasionally querulous. Yet she is an attraction at the Blaines, and visitors like to hear her piquant criticisms on men and things here at the metropolis.

BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, who has a hereditary reputation to sustain in the Senate, is always listened to with attention when he takes the floor. His delivery is not good, but his carefully phrased and eloquent remarks show the Lima (abor bestowed upon them. He knows that he has a plenty to say on the subject before the Senate that will be worth hearing, hence he does not beat out his gold into the thinnest leaf, and indulge in the gushing, sloppy effusiveness which one finds so much of in the Congressional Record. Mr. Bayard lives in his own house on Highland terrace, next door to that of Senator Edmunds, and is a lavish Amphriton, giving lots of good dinners during the winter to the Supreme Court, dis-ABAGAIL DODGE,

next door to that of Senator Edmunds, and is a lavish Amphriton, giving lots of good dinners during the winter to the Supreme Court, distinguished lawvers who come here on professional business, and his brother Senators. He has a charming family, and his oldest daughter, just "coming out," has displayed rare histrionic ability in private theatricals in addition to her other accomplishments. Mr. Bayard's name is high on the Democratic slate among the available candidates for the Presidential chair, and he has many political friends who are bound to him with hooks of steel. The

with hooks of steel. The

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC BANKERS,
headed by Beimont, all desire the election of
Bayard as President, and he would certainly
make a safe incumbent of the office, although
he is a very decided partisan, and would, if
elected, enforce the Democratic ukase that "To
the victors belong the spoils."

BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA,
unfortunately broke down while in the midst of
a magnificent speech upon the Pacific Railroad
Sinking Fund bill. His peculiar sensitiveness
of temperament and general modesty of character have kept him very much in the backgroung, so far as the showy part of Senatorial
life is concerned, and it is to be regretted that

be could not have felt well and hearty while delivering his searching criticisms on railroad corruption. Booth and Gen. Ogleeby, of your State, are so generally together, in the Capitol or out of it, that they are called Damon Amon Amb PTHHAS.

Their friendship dates from their first acquaintance in the mines of California, when that El Dorado was first discovered, and it has since been continued without intermission. Booth is a natural-born orator, and speech is to him no inbor, but a joy and delight. He has the form and face that rivet the glance of an audience,—the unconscious gesture that says more than words,—while his voice has magnetic power. He attends the Republican caucuses, but avowedly believes that no party can succeed which is antagonistical to the progressive spirit of the age, to the temper of the people, and to the theory on which the Government of these United States has been constructed. He has a sincere hatred of humbugs and shams, and a holy detestation, just at the present crisis, of that well-disciplined legion known as THE RAILROAD LOBEY.

Washington has never known such a lobby as has obeyed the orders of Jay Gould and his lieutenants. Gray-haired men who have sat with honor upon judicial benches, soldiers who have braved the dangers of many a hard-fought field, able pen-wielders, always ready for service, and, more useful than all besides, a score of brilliant women, of high and low degree. The leader of this Amazonian band, who is recognized as the Queen of the Lobby for the present season, is a native of Boston, good-looking, intelligent, and well along in the thirties. Reigning as she does over the hearts and minds of some of the ablest men in Washington, she has a fame and prestige accounted for by the supposition of an intellectual superiority which she does not possess. She is tolerably well educated (as those born and raised in Boston generally are), but not at all learned, and her chief attraction is a gushing cordiality prompted by an irrepressible good mature.

Who "Knows His

invitations to entertainments, to find places for retainers, to act as effective to constituents,—in short, to be obliging and useful. Some Congressmen, more exacting, want supplies of liquor for their sideboards, and frequent dinners at Welcker's, and their votes can always be controlled by those who "know" them.

trolled by those who "know" them.

SOUTHERN MICAMBERS.

Every Southern Congressman has one or two men who "know bim," hanging about here, having "lost everything in the wah! sah! but honor, sah!" Whenever a Doorkeeper is turned out, or a place is vacant, one of these "watchers and watters" rolls into it, and instals himself at the public crib with an appetite for pay and perquisites which has been sharpening since '61. Some of these Confederates are hard customers, and the Washington tradesmen dread them, as men who run up long bills and seldom pay them. Had Mr. Tilden been inaugurated, there would have been such an invasion of these waiters for "something to turn up" as would have made his life a burden. As it is, the Southern outs are beginning to urge rotation on the ins, and to declare that "turn-about is fair play." I shall not be surprised to find some of them, who have been sitting all winter on the banks of the political pool of Siloam, waiting for the waters to be troubled, that they might wade in and fish out offices,—I shall not be surprised, I say, to find some of them reappearing in their respective Congressional districts this fall, as independant candidates, to contest the seats with the present incumbents. the present incumbents.

the present incumbents.

BAYARD TAYLOB

came very near being "dired and wined" by
the newspaper writers here at the national metropolis, but there was some hitch about it. So
Philadelphia and New York contributed the
cullinary and vinous adulation to the sturdy
Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, at solemn
feasts, where parting rhetorical compliments
were combined with an enjoyment of the handiwork of the cook. The p. p. c. banquet at New
York was rather livelier than its predecessors,
for the tables were graced by Sam Ward and a

York was rather livelier than its predecessors, for the tables were graced by Sam Ward and a dozen or more similar genial eaters. They kept the table alive with their quick, wit and keen repartee, and brought forth unhackneyed anecdotes in profusion.

OUR CHINESE DIPLOMACY is just now getting a troublesome shaking down by a House committee of investigation. George F. Seward, now Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, has been for some years in the Flowery Kingdom as Consul-General and in other capacities, and he had the powerful support of his uncle, William H. Seward, which has been transmitted to his cousin, Frederick W. Seward, now Assistant Secretary of State. Now enters a smart mulatto steward, who was the major domo of the Chinese Seward, and who knew in what Consular closets the skeletons knew in what Consular closets the secietons were hid, to make a series of ugly little charges of official peculation, while some disappointed claimants against the Chinese Government are loud in their denunciations of Seward's alieged official misconduct. It is a bad muss for Seward.

is one of our novelties. There is an old story of a sea Captain who admitted that land was very useful as something to anchor at to obtain provisions and fresh water, and there are many worthy persons who seem to imagine that river worthy persons who seem to imagine that rivers are natural sewers, and that their only purpose in the great scheme of Providence is to save manufacturers the expense of otherwise disposing of their refuse. But the most amazing delusion is that with which the managers of delusion is that with which the managers of our street-railways have been seized, for they appear to think that the streets and avenues of the metropolis were laid out for their especial use. The broom-maker who stole birch twigs for the purposes of his business was puzzled to understand how his rival could afford to understall him, until he learned that the other stole the brooms ready-made. So with the managers of street-railroads, who have all the grading done for them, and really enjoy a monopoly of the nublic highway. But, not content with this, thecompany which has possession of Pennsylvania avenue have introduced a steam-car, the "Lillie," which moves to and fro, groaung, shrieking, and frightening the steadiest horses. Several accidents have already happened; but, as the officials have free passes on the road, they shut their eyes to the ready happened; but, as the officials have free passes on the road, they shut their eyes to the nuisance. If the President's high-stopping bays could be so frightened as to smash the Executive carriage, or if Conkling's trotter would run away from the fiery dragon, or if Burnside's powerful nag would be so scared as to tip over the General in his dog-cart, then we might be relieved from steam-cars on the avenue.

the General in his dog-cart, then we might be relieved from steam-cars on the avenue.

The awfully jolly g. p. (girls of the period) are introducing slang phrases into the drawing-rooms, and some of our belies, like the cuttle-fish, hide their real selves from public inspection by discoloring the element in which they live. The talk of the looser world, flavored with immorality, Biblical allusions, and scraps of French argot, is in daily use, and the coarse poetry of the last century is to be seen in the houses of the most demure. This may do for the old belies in ".a seconde jeunesse," who look over the level sauds of existence with the immobility which is marked on the features of the Egyptian Sphinx gazing on the desert, but it is not an addition to the charms of a young and pretty girl. They will use it, however, and just now the favorite chat topic is DON'S DUPLICATE, which is the designation applied to the coming second marriage of Senator Don Cameron to pretty Miss Sherman. The happy couple are now in New York, where she is selecting her trousseau. This alliance between the Shermans and the Camerons, by the way, can but benefit that fortunate son of Mars, Gen. Miles, who married a sister of the bride.

"Society" has been very quiet since Lent arrived and Mrs. Hayes went to Ohio, but after Easter there is to be a round of entertainments, including some private theatricals, and a Knight Templars' ball.

BLUE GLASS.

Gen. Pleasonton, of blue-glass fame, argues that because in his hot-house plants grow stronger and more rapidly under blue glass, the same covering is equally good for animal life, and capable of curing disease. If afflicted, hang no hope upon so doubtful a theory and remedy, but rather trust some thoroughly tested agent. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is successful above all other remedies yet known, in healing affections of the throat, lungs, and blood, works in perfect harmony with Nature's laws. If the skin be sailow with blotches and eruptions, or if there be headache, constipation, "billousness," general and nervous debility, the Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative

MARINE NEWS.

A Budget of Interesting Local and General Nautical Items.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The little tug J. T. Hayden had her pilot-house totally wrecked yesterday about noon. She undertook to run under the jibboom of the schr Queen City, lying just west of Clark street bridge, and through a misunderstanding of the signals by the temporary engineer aboard of her at the time, she ran against the schooner's chains and received the ran against the schooner's chains and received the damage above mentioned.

The schr North Cape had her foreboom broken resterday afternoon, when near the mouth of the river, and while outward bound. Her trip will be delayed until a new boom is put in.

A VESSEL TRADE.

Capt. Welch has traded his fine schr Albrecht for the tug Hackley, owned at Muskegon be the brothers of that name, receiving in addition \$3,500. Capt. Sellers and Engineer Stanback left with Capt. Welch yesterday, on the Albrecht, for Mus-kegon, and will bring the tug here, where she will engage in towing in the harbor. The schooner will be left in possession of her new owners. The Hackley is a stanch vessel, and will prove a valua-ble acquisition to the tug-fleet of Chicago.

DETROIT. Yesterday's exchanges contain the following items: The tug Oswego went into commission yesterday.....The stmr Warrington enters into active service to-morrow. ... The United States Marshal has ordered the barge Buffalo at Bay City

A STEAM BARGE ON FIRE. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday, when the steam-barge Mary Mills was off Malden, bound up, it barge Mary Mills was off Malden, bound up, it was discovered that the vessel was on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded, water turned on, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. It was found that the fire was almost wholly confined to the mate's room, situated in the forward part of the cabin, and just forward of the smoke stack. It is supposed the stack became induly heated, and that the intense heat set the woodwork, which was distant but a few inches, on fire. Fifty dollars will probably cover the damage to the boat. Mr. G. Fox. an employe on the boat, lost his clothing, valued at considerable. It was a narrow escape for both vessel and men. The craft was at Grummond's dock most of the afternoon.—

Detroit Post and Tribune, 10th.

BAY CITY. The arrival of an unusually large number of boats for the lumber and salt trade during the last twenty-four hours develops the fact that large sales of lumber have recently been made in Bay City to the Chicago, Ohio, and Eastern markets. Ther to the Chicago, Ohio, and Eastern markets. There is already in the river carrying capacity for over ten million feet of lumber, besides those loading with salt, and half as much more expected daily, all of which is already chartered. This calls for sales of about 15,000,000 feet, which is not an overestimate. The prices at present are \$6, \$12, and \$28; in fact, lumber is moving lively at these prices, and some choice lots have been sold for \$8.50, \$13, and \$28. This is a fair start-off for this part of the vailey, and will give a cheerful aspect to business affairs. — Tribune, 9th.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Freights were quiet and firm yesterday. There was considerable inquiry for vessels, but carriers were holding for 3c for corn, which shippers declined to pay. The schr Unadilla was taken fo clined to pay. The schr Unadilla was taken for 25,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 3c, and the E. L. Coyne for 33,000 bu corn to Sarnia. It is believed by vessel-owners that the scarcity of grain craft will have the effect of raising the rate on corn to 3c.

Grain freights at Milwaukee Tuesdav were extremely quiet. The only engagement made was the schr Granger, 23,500 bu wheat to Buffalo at 3%c.

A LIGHT GALE. The strong southwest gale that has prevailed since Tuesday evening has sent the grain fleet down Lakes Michigan and Huron in a harry, and, if Lakes Michigan and Huron in a hurry, and, if favorable winds are experienced on Lake Erie, some quick passages to Buffalo will be noted.

The sea was quite rough yesterday, and therefore not very inviting to the siorm-beaten mariner, a fact that tended to keep most craft in port; yet a few stanch vessels ventured to take advantage of the favorable direction of the wind. The sea was reported very heavy on the east shore, but no disasters have come to hand.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Charters—Prop James Davidson; schrs James C. King and Ogarta, under charter for lumber from Saginaw to Chicago at \$1.25 per m; Jane Bell, coal from Cleveland to Detour at 40c free, and cedar timber back to Detroit at \$1.85 per cord. Cleared—Prop. Scotia, Chicago; schrs A. Ford, Erie, and Foster, Chicago.

Reports on Change yesterday confirmed the statement made in THE TRIBUNE that one of the local insurance agents had offered to write hullrisks-A 1 and A 2-at 41/2 per cent. There were no new developments regarding the cargo insur-ance, the pool agents still claiming to write at 15 cents net on Buffalo shipments, and some of those outside of the combination writing at 10 cents.

PORT HURON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 10.—Down—Props
William H. Barnum, Vanderbilt, J. Bertschy; schr Higgie & Jones. UP—Prop Henry Howard, schrs Nellie Gardinei I. M. Scove, E. C. L., Iosco, David A. Welli

Wind south, fresh; weather fine. THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, April 10.-Arrived,-Midgie, Joiict, 5,700 bn corn. Cleared—First National, Bird's Bridge, 10,000 lath; Montauk, Lockport, 3, 773 bn wheat, 3,000 feet lumber, 15,000 lath, 50 brls flour.

THE FIRST FROM BUFFALO. The W. T. Company's prop Commodore will arrive from Buffalo to-day. She has 800 tons of merchandise on board. The Starucca, of the Union Line, is also looked for to-day. The above are the first propellers of the season from Buffalo.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.—The schr William Jones is being fitted out...Soundings are to be taken in the outer har-bor... The steam-barge Fred Kelly and consort, which left port Tuesday, loads from ore at Esca-naba for Cleveland....The schrs Tom Paine and which left port Tuesday, loads fron ore at Escanaba for Cleveland... The schrs Tom Paine and Graham Bros. are in dry-dock for calking and repairs... The schr H. Folger has gone to Traverse for square timber, and will sail theue to Kingston... The tug O. B. Green went down to Caiumet yesterday to get the schr Breed into deep water... The tug Union, which has been undergoing a thorough rebuild, will be launched in about ten days... Capt. T. Bentley, of the schr Mosner, will arrive here this morning from Ashtabula to take charge of that vessel and get her ready for trade.... Sailors' wages are unchanged. \$1.50 being the figure demanded and generally paid. The supply of men is greatly in excess of the demand, but the men are nearly all members of the Seamen's Union, and take their turn in shipping in regalar order... The new river steamer for Michael Brand will be ready for business as soon as her engines and boilers are inspected and tried, which will probably take place to-day. She will soon be placed in commission.

ELSEWHERE.—Eric Canal boats will probably start from Buffalo Saturday.... At Cleveland the schr Timothy Baker has been taken for coal to Buffalo at 4uc... The prop Tattle and consorts have left Cleveland for Checago... John L. Crosthwate has been appointed clearance clerk at the Buffalo Custom-House... The prop Fountain City will leave Buffalo this week for Chicago. She carries passengers... The stmr Norseman began her trips between Charlotte and Canadian ports Saturday.... The schrs Prince Alfred and Mary Ann, of Kingston, have cargoes of ice on board for Detroit. The freight is \$3 a ton, free out... Capt. John Flizgeraid has sold his quarter interest in the schr Porter to Capt. E. S. Stone, of Summit, at the rate of \$30,000 for the whole. PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: Aranyans—schr J. Lind, Muskegon, slabs, Division street: prop Truesdell, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street: prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, lumber, Wabash avenus.

Pellets will, if used according to directions, effect a perfect cure.

ALEXANDRIA, Rapides Parish, La.—Dr. R. V. Pirrce—Dear Sir: Six bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery has cured me of a hacking cough that I suffered with for nearly four years. I take pleasure in recommending it to the world. Yours, etc.,

W. John Delacy, P. M.

street: prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuek, lumber, Wabash avenue.

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ALLYANDRIA, Rapides Parish, La.—Dr. R. V.
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I take pleasure in recommending it to the world. Yours, etc.,

W. John Delacy, P. M.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. BLECTRICAL SUCCESS!
INSTANTANEOUS HIT!
Of the Dramatic Sensation of the year, entitled

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXILES Enacted by the following STAR CAST, from the BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW YORK:
Mr. F. B. Warde, Milnes Levick, B. T. Ringgold, Charles LeCtered, Charles Hockwell, W. J. Cogeswell, R. J. Dunston, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Emily Rigl, Ada Gilman, Kate Feel, Adalialde Cherle, and St. Sandag prices, 28, 30, 75c, and \$1.

25 and Secure your seats can be added to the prices, Monday, Jril 22—The Great MADAME MODJESKA as CAMILLE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Ma

Last Nights of the Great St Last Nights of the Great Success,
TRIP TO THE MOON!
Stars of the World Dancers, M'lles De Ross, Palladina
Cord, Mons, Arriod Kirari, 24 Corynhees, 28 Secondas
Mammoth Corps of Bearl, 24 Corynhees, 28 Secondas
Mr. Barton Hill, Managers of the California Theorie,
Mr. Barton Hill, Managers of the California Theorie,
Francisco, including the Prominent Artists, Alice Har
rison, Gracle Platstead, T. W. Keene, W. A. Mestaver,
Lewis Harrison, Marion Singer.
Next Monday—The Grand Spectacular "Deluge."

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH for the general excellence of the original version of the great drama. THE EXILES

Which is presented at this Theatre with ARTISTIC COMPLETENESS. Evening Prices-25, 50, 75c, and \$1.00, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees-25 and 50 etc. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

This Evening, Grand Matinee Friday, LIFE IN THE SOUTH. Grand and Sparkting Olto. Clara Moore. McDowell Sisters, G. A. Carroll. Lester and Williams, Parker Sisters, Collins and Wren. Grand Matines Friday. Popular prices—28, 35, 50, and 75c.

NEW ATHENÆUM, 50 Dearborn-st.

Grand Gymnastic Exhibition FRIDAY, April 12, 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cts. MR.WATERS' ILLUSTR'D LECTURE.

THE PURNITURE OF THE RENAISSANCE. This Afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Palmer House Club Room. Admittance, 50c. CARBOLINE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY CARBOLINE

A DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM.

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads. WHAT THE WORLD HAS BEEN

WANTING FOR CENTURIES.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is Carbollyne, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in case of baldness, or where the hair, owing to discuses of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fail out. It is also a speedy restorative, and white its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, thas borings back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruf, and the premature change in color, are all evidences of a discussed condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lise many other wonderful discoveries it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroceum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the tollet. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a mucl finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had los their hair from cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had failen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely baid and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroun as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our own chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in decorrising petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handed as daintily as the famous eau de cologne. The experiments made with the decotorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications where the hair was thin and falling gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid, as searching in itz nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum, and by some mysterious operation of nature the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light brown color to the hair, which, by continued use, deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling astistheir hair from cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the

turely baid and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling astisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—[Pittsburg Commercial, Oct. 22, 1877.

The article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with most gratifying and encouraging results:

Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, of the Oates Opera Troupe, writes: "After six weeks" use am convince, as are also my comrades, that your Carsolaux has and is producing a wonderful growth of nair where I had none for years." N. MoCLARRAN, Sixth-av. Pharmacy. Pittsburg.
Pa. says: "The good effects from the use of Carso-Link are brought to my notice every day to such an ex-tent as to justify me in recommending it to my most in-timate friends."

CARBOLINE fives the utmost satisfac-CARBOLINE Has a magical effect on CARBOLINE is free from irritating and

CARBOLINE is the natural nourishment CARBOLINE has been indorsed by the CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth. CARBOLINE Restores faded or gray hair to its natural color. CARBOLINE is not a dye-restores the

CARBOLINE Cures all diseases of the CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and the head cool. CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural CARBOLINE Delightful, fragrant, and

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contra-diction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever produced. Price - ONE DOLLAR Per Bottle. Sold by All Druggists. KENNEDY & CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA., ole Agents for the United States, the Canadas, and Great Britain. For Saie Wholesale by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., FULLER & FULLER, LORD, STOUTENBERG & CO., MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., TOLMAN & KING.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROP-didis, 124 Dearborn-st., gives finatast relief. Stephens All-giata Saive for burns, bolis, corns, cata, bruines, &c.; drau-giata have it; 250 per box.

BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds. Golddish & Aquariums. FRED KAEMPFRE, 197 Clark-et.

HAJR RESTOBATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS

SAVE YOUR HAIR .- The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.-It is the sur passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the wor

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follides are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miradles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

growth of young hair. COL, JOHN L. DORBANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Katheiron is also lutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

POPULAR

AT OUR

Children's School Hats, Trimmed Goods, Flowers and Novelties.

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Atch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:000 p.m. * 9:35 a.m. * 10:00 p.m. 1 6:30 a.m. TERN II.LINOIS RAILROAD banville ficute trkes. 77 Dearborn-st., and Depot linton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arrive.

0:000 a. m. * 4:20 p. m. a Express 7:30 p. m. \$ 7:15 a. m. anaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. m. igan-av. Sundays exc ELLANEOUS. Cled for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris. New York, and Longround the CAPSULES in CAPSULES

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. *10:10a. m. * 4:00p. m. Minne 5:00p. m. *10:45a. m. a. Green and Ash. 1 9:00 p. m. 2 7:00a. m. Express. 1 9:00 p. m. 2 7:00a. m. Illwankee. Tickets for St. Paul od either via Madison and Prairie riown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ENTRAI RAILROAD.

and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. ENTRAL RAILROAD.

, and foot of Twenty-second-st.
k-st., southeast corner of Ran
Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Line). 7:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. dailon. 9:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. *10:20 a. m. *7:40 p. m. *7:4 AYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

nd Madison-sts. Ticket Offices.

House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. TMORE & OHIO.

Eposition Building, foot of Monros: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. CINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. ir-Liue and Kokomo Line.)
aton and Carroll-sts. West Side. 8:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 4 7:30 a. m. WAKEE LINE

LAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
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lark-st., Sherman House.

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PTION FREE. of Nervous Debility, want of whole train of gloomy attend-as the ingredients, Address Dr. vest Mixth-st., Cincinnati, Onio

E. W. Keyes, Postmaster of Madison, Wis., is the Grand Pacific Hotel. J. C. Duff, manager of the Broadway Theatroompany, is at the Tremont House, eiro da Silva and Y. Carneiro de

ag at the Tremont House.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, arrived from the South last evening, and is stop-

ing at the Grand Pacific Hotel. nth annual dinner of the Chicago Baptist I Seminary Alumni Association will

At 10:30 last evening Officer Thomas Redden and a male child about 3 months of age lying on a doorstop of No. 57 Centre avenus. The waif as cent to the Foundlings' Home.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-asse, opticism, 68 Madison street (TRIBUNE Build-42), was at 8 a. m., 48 degrees; 10 a. m., 53; 12 . 55; 8 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 53. Barometer at a. m., 29.65; 8 p. m., 29.53.

A social meeting of the Chicago Drug Clerks' sociation was held yesterday at No. 235 Wabash enne, and essays were read by members of the sociation on the comparative solubility of gelse and sugar pill-coating, the purity of drink-r-water, and the homeopathic pharmacopea.

About 6 o'ciock last evening, as the workmen in the carriage repository of C. P. Kimbail & Co., No. 370 Wabash avenue, were leaving for home, to come careless person, apparently over on State inge-bouse, the ball just graxing Mr. Benson, the oreman, who was standing in front of the carriage-bouse, the ball just graxing Mr. Benson, the oreman, who was standing in front of the store, and passing through a large and heavy plate glass window, which was so shattered as to render it worthless. It is fortunate that none of the passing pedestrians or passengers in the street-cars releved any injury, it so happening that the street was clear in front of the place just at the moment, twas an expensive as well as careless shot, however, as it will require several hundred dollars to epiace the glass destroyed.

I do."
What makes you believe so?"
The Bible."
What koind av punishment do you expect?"
saice Morrison—That is not for the witness to
It might be purgatory, and it might be hell,
he might believe in neither. The witness is

sent of counsel, for one week. Mr. George M. Stanford was present to represent the distillers, and Mr. Linscott was on hand as city Prosecuting. Attorney. The charges against all the distillers are that they violated Sec. 1. of Chap. 29, Revised City Ordinances, which limits the keeping of catile upon any premises within 200 feet of any house to ten head. The parties who brought the action must have been extremely ismorant of what they were doing, since the City Council, March 18, adopted a two-section ordinance which limits the number of cattle to three to be kept on any city premises within 200 feet of any house, etc., and, furthermore, covers exactly the same ground as the ordinance under which this action was brought. But to this new ordinance, on motion of Aid. Tarnow, the following, known as Sec. 3, was added:

This ordinance shall not apply within 300 feet of any

This ordinance shall not apply within 300 feet of any

fing, known as Sec. 3, was added:

This ordinance shall not apply within 300 feet of any distillery.

This would plainly clear the distillers and leave no ground for prosecution against them, unless a new ordinance was framed and adopted to cover the case, since the last-mentioned ordinance repealed the first. Some one has made an egregious bunder, and it would seem as though the distillers had been sharper than the municipal legislators. The cases will no doubt all have to be dismissed.

HYPENTIGATING THE RECORDER.

The Committee of the County Board appointed to investigate Recorder Brockway met yesterday morning in the office lately occupied by Mr. Peltzer, and at once agreed that it was too noisy, whereupon the party, including the Committee, Mr. Brockway, Mr. Peltzer, and a TRIBURE reporter, took up the office formerly occupied by the Recorder. While the seats we cupied by the Recorder. While the seats we cupied by the Recorder. While the seats we prove to the reporter to remove himself. As soon as this request was sanctioned by a majority of the Committee, the reporter strayed peacefully away and depended on his luck to find out the news. This said luck enabled him to ascertain that the charges as prepared covered four points, to-wit:

1. That the Recorder sold lots to his employes, and that to buy a lot was to render oneself "disliked,"—in other words, that the purchase of a lot was necessary to get and hold a position.

2. That the employes of the office had been compelled to contribute for political purposes.

3. That for the past two months the employes had been assessed 25 cents per month for a certain purpose, supposed to be for the benefit of certain purpose, supposed to be for the benefit of certain purpose, supposed to be for the benefit of certain purpose, supposed to have made a sare of the expenses of fighting the matter in the courts or elsewhere.

The first witness called was Otto Peltzer, who had a general dea that the employes had bought lots at 575 each, and that their stay in the office d

on.

Grath was also examined. He had

fot, but had done so of his own free
en he was discharged Mr. Brockway had

fot back, and had paid him \$40 toward

brings him no pay. It is clear that under the new schedule each Gauger will have to gauge twice as much as before to get his \$5. This makes no difference to the Gaugers located at distilleries, because they always have work enough to bring them up to the \$5 limit. But the case is different with the Gaugers who travel a route among the rectifying houses, making perhaps six or eight visits a day, and getting only a small job or two at each place. They are very apt not to make more than half a day's pay, though they work as hard as the distillery Gaugers. This seeming injustice has led the Gaugers of this district, some thirty-three in number, to unite in a memorial and remonstrance to Commissioner Raum asking that the old scale be put back. A general meeting of three in number, to unlet in a memorial and re-monstrance to Commissioner Raum asking that the old scale be put back. A general meeting of Gauzers to consider this matter was held at the Collector's office yesterday afternoon, and the proper document put in training. It seems to the Gauzers nere as if the new order was in the inter-est of the rural districts, where the Gauzer can have another business and do a little gauging at odd times. In the city the Gauzer cannot have any other business and consequently gets what he

odd times. In the city the Gauger cannot have any other business, and consequently gets what he calls insufficient pay for his full day.

When TOWN BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board was held last evening, all the members present. The Committee to examine the Supervisors' account asked for further time, and their request was granted. count asked for further time, and their request was granted.

A communication from A. C. Millerd, submitting the ninth annual report of the West Park Commissioners, was read and placed on file.

Numerous bills were presented and passed on, after which the question of fixing the pay of the employes of Collector Hoffman, left over from a former meeting, was taken up and discussed at length. Finally the whole matter was referred back to the Committee to which it had been referred, the object being to bave a report at an adjourned meeting as to whether or not any discrimination should be made in favor of inside or outside, efficient or inefficient, employes, etc.

The report of the Board of Canvassers was presented, and their pay was fixed at \$3 per day.

The claim of Robert McChesney for extra services as an expert in examining the accounts of the West Park Commissioners, amounting to \$297, was taken up, and, on motion, \$100 was allowed. ices as an expert in examining the accounts of the West Park Commissioners, amounting to \$297, was taken up, and, on motion, \$100 was allowed.

Town-Clerk Tarble presented a bill covering his claim for services amounting to \$600. Among the items was a charge for 244 days' services, amounting to \$366, which was objected to, and, after some dispute as to the legality of the \$366 item, it was referred to a special committee, with instruction to report as soon as possible. After a few moments' delay the Committee reported adversely on the bill, and the whole matter was laid over.

Yaliey Railroad; the Hou. S. W. Keyes, Madison; W. G. Swan, Milwaukee; the Hon. J. G. Scott, St. Louis; J. K. Edsail. Dixon; E. Esterbrook, Omaha; Bishop Whipple, Minnesots: C. H. Call, Marquette; Col. C. A. Broadwater, Montans; Judge N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Hapida. Pulmer House—J. P. Todd, New Orleans; F. L. Bally, Philadelphia; Col. C. L. Garley, U. S. A.; Col. J. P. Winaco, J. S. A.; Thomas Marshall, Sail Lake; J. S. McClarey, Nebraska; J. Winaco, Tennsylvanichorta, B. McClarey, Nebraska; J. Winaco, Tennsylvanichorta, B. McClarey, Nebraska; J. G. Winaco, Tennsylvanichorta, B. McClarey, Nebraska; J. J. Winaco, Tennsylvanichorta, B. McClarey, Nebraska; J. J. C. L. Gay, Wilkesbarre; A. D. Elisworth, Minnesota. ... Sherman House—Col. J. F. Foley, New York; Gen. Leander Flagg, Central Falls, R. I.; Col. G. N. Chase, U. S. A.; Capt. M. Fletcher, U. S. N.; G. A. Davis, New York; B. F. Tickmor, Peoria; T. F. Pickering, Grand Rapids; Prof. Samuel Garitmer, Washington; A. B. Carey, New York; H. H. Suyder, St. Louis; G. B. Brown, Des Moines. ... Tremont House—W. B. Fiske, New York; H. H. Suyder, St. Louis; G. B. Rrown, Des Moines. ... Tremont House—W. B. Fiske, New York; R. J. E. B. Burton, O.; the Hon. J. M. Mayborne, Geneva; C. M. Waterman, Davenport; Edwin Walker, Rochester; the Hon. Hom. Herman Greeve, Sparta; the Hon. J. M. Shelley, Keokuk; C. C. Reed, Detroit; C. E. St. John, Hong Kong; W. G. Johnston, Sandwich Islands.

BOOTS AND SHOES. DISGUSTED BOSTON. contained another attack on the shoe manufactur-ers of the West, discrediting the statements reently made in THE TRIBUNE in reply to its fire porter who wrote the interviews was "stuffed" b porter who wrote the interview was "stance" by the Chicago jobbers. The Bulletin asserts that a portion of the shoe manufacturing of Chicago is of an "experimental character"; that another portion "consists of the production of exceptional lines of goods, which are either made to supply some small local trade, or are used as decoys o character," and has no "real existence." Then the Bulletin says that it can furnish "the names of several large Western jobbing firms who have rom what they say as to his condition, there is round for hopes of his recovery.

OUNSELOR O'MALLEY.

Scene in West Division Police Court: Counselor turing cannot be successfully and profitably pure the successfully and pure the successfully and pure the successfully an of several large vectors jobbin arms who have demonstrated beyond a doubt that shoe manufacturing cannot be successfully and profitably pursued to any important extect in any part of the West. It cannot be done, even with convict labor, and it is a well known fact that when any Western or Southern firm makes an attempt at manufacturing, their credit is immediately depreciated in the trade unless their resources are so large as to enable them to engage with impunity in what is looked upon by their conferers as a Quirotic experiment. The idea has become somewhat prevalent that Chicago shoe houses are making an immense success of convict labor, and a good deal of the recent talk about increased production of footwear in that city has been due to the fact that one of the large jobbing firms there has this year commenced experimenting upon a large scale with a prison contract in a neighboring State. One of the largest, ablest, and most popular jobbing houses in Chicago about five years ago took a large prison contract, with the intention of manufacturing all the goods they sold. They discovered at the outset their inability to do so, however, and, though they held on to the contract to the bitter end, they were obliged to make large purchases of goods in the Bastern market, and today, we are informed, they have proved to their complete satisfaction the fallacy of Western shoe manufacturing, and will try no more experiments in that direction."

A reporter went among the shoe trade yesterday to learn what truth there was in these assertions.

"As to our manufacturing being 'experimentai'", said a jobber, 'we have made goods for several years, and have been so successful that we have increased our facilities from the start. We make certain lines to be sure, not all, but we are able to supply our trade with the better class of goods from our own shops. Before we began manufacturing we used to get all our goods East, but now don't, and the Boston shoe men are complaining like the New York dry-goods merchants of loss of t

class of boots here that have such a reputation that Eastern manufacturers have taken to branding boots 'Chicago hand-made' in order to deceive their customers. They use Chicago leather there, and we save the freight on it; and we can buy sole leather in New York as cheap as they can. They can't compete with us on the better made boots, and they know it."

"Do you buy any lines East?"

"Yes, the cheap goods, but we don't guarantee them."

them."
What proportion of the \$15,000,000 sold last year came from that section?"
About two-thirds."
Then Chicago manufactured last year \$5,000,000 worth of boots and shoes?"
Yes, fully that; and the production is increasing the time."

manufacturing?"
"Ten."
"How many were there in 1871?"

"Nine."
"Have any given up the business as unprofitable since the fire?"
"I do not know of one here."
"Do you know of any in the West?"
"There was a St. Louis house that laid down, but they had no practical knowledge of the business." "Is a jobber's credit affected by the fact of his manufacturing?"

'No. That statement of the Bulletin is untrue. Its falsity can be demonstrated very easily by looking at the commercial reports. When the two branches are merged, the jobber saves the manufacturer's profit. The standing of Chicago jobbers who manufacture is as high as that of any in the trade anywhere."

'Have you heard of any who intend giving up manufacturing?"

No; there is too much money in it to do ANOTHER JOBBER,

"Is the credit of a jodoer affected if he manufactures?"

"No. That is an absurd statement. We save the \$2 or \$3 on a case which the Eastern manufactures used to make when we bought of them. They don't like it a bit."

A third jobber said: "There are very few establishments in the East—only a few, with large capital, who manufacture and sell only to jobbers—that turn out as many cases as we do, although we don't claim to be exclusively manufacturers. We buy Eastern goods which it wouldn't be practicable to make here,—cheap goods, which we must keep in order to meet the wants of all customers." goods, which we must keep in order to meet the wants of all customers. "Do you know of a house whose credit was impaired by manufacturing?"

"I never heard of any. Manufacturing in Chicago is increasing every year. The Botton men are getting as mad as the New Yorkers, "tho want

enough."

"Have you any Eastern goods?"

"Yes, cheap stock, which we are obliged to keep to meet the requirements of our trade."

If the Bulletin would send a representative 'o Chicago with instructions to look up the facts, and not rely on Boston men who are prejudiced on account of the decrease of their sales, it would make no more mistatiement.

THE SOUTH PARK.

APPLICATION FOR A QUO WARRANTO.

The case of The People ex rel. Dunham vs. The south Park Commissioners came up for hearing before Judge Moore yesterday morning upon a pe-ition filed some weeks ago,—an abstract of which appeared in these columns at the time,—and a rule from the defendants to show cause why an infor-mation should not be filed to ascertain by what mation should not be filed to ascertain by what authority they hold the title of Commissioners. The defendants appeared by Messrs. Kales and Thompson, their attorneys, and filed affidavits, in response to the rule, of Moses Warren, Paul Cornell, William L. Greenleaf, W. H. Harmon, and others, to the effect, in substance, that Dunham had had a quarrel with the South Park Commissioners about a passessment which they had made on Dunham

quarrel with the South Park Commissioners about an assessment which they had made on Dunham Park, which he claimed was a public park, and which they insisted was a private park; that he had attempted to have them rebate it, which they refused to do; that he had contested it in the courts, and one of the installments was now pending in the Supreme Court on that question. The affidavits were made in a vague manner, and without stating the time or place, and based only on information and belief that Mr. Dunham had not been altogether complimentary in all of his remarks, and that, therefore, his motive in appearing as relator was not of the most patriotic kind. This, they asserted, was a reason why the information should not be filed. The facts stated in the petition were not denied.

marks, and that, therefore, in motive hind. This, they asserted, was a reason why the information should not be filed. The facts stated in the petition were not denied.

Col. Thompson made the first argument, and, after reading the affidavits, admitted that the act of appointment by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the South Park Commissioners was not a judicial act, but that it was competent for the Legislatur to confer, with the vote of the people, upon a Circuit Judge the power to appoint these officers, and that in so appointing them the Judge would act as a Commissioner. He cites from the authorities to the effect that the Judges of the United States Court might act as commissioners in election matters if they were so disposed, but admitted that they were not obliged to so act, and insisted that under the Constitution of the State the Legislature had authority to appoint officers.

Mr. E. J. Whitehead, for the relator, replied to Col. Thompson, saying substantially that, if the Court was a Commissioner simply in the appointment of park officers, or if the Legislature had power to confer upon him this authority as a mere person and not as a Judge, it might have also said, with the same degree of effect, that a Bishop and his successors could appoint Park Commissioners, so that it would result in some of the functions of government being exercised by a mere person, which would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States: and, in the matter of naturalization, the Constitution gave Congress absolute power over that, and it could pass any law it pleased, or authorize anybody it pleased to naturalize people; that, if the Constitution of the State and distribute it into three branches, no one person being a member of one of the branches could exercise any of the powers granted to the others; that the Constitution defines offices and employments, and he could conceive of no case where the functions of government could be exercised by a mere employe. He further read authorities showing that the Legislatu

BOARD OF TRADE.

l corporation.

Whitehead was followed by Mr. Root, on be-

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yeserday afternoon at 1 o'clock, just after the morn ing session, for the purpose of taking action on the amendments to the general rules, submitted by the Board of Directors and posted on the bulleting The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Dickinson, who stated the object of the meet-

ing, and added that an additional amendment to the rules as posted had been proposed by the Com-mittee on Rules, and would be read by the Secre-The amendment was read and accepted.

A motion was made to approve the rules as amended. It prevailed by an almost unanimous vote, the few noes being exceedingly feeble. Mr. Dickinson stated that the rules, as approved, would be voted on by ballot to-morrow for adoption

would be voted on by ballot to-morrow for adoption.

The meeting then adjourned.
The meeting then adjourned.
The rules, as approved, are as follows:
Substitute the following for Sec. 7 of Rule 4 as it now stands, to-wit:
"SEC. 7. When any member of the Association has failed to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract or obligation, and has failed in effecting a whole any member has failed to comply promptly with the terms of any business contract or obligation, and has failed in effecting a whole any member has failed to comply promptly vith and fulfil the final sward of the Committee of Arbitration or Committee of Arbitration or Committee of Appeals made in conformity with the rules of the Association, and complaint is made to the officers of the Association of such delinquency, the party shall be cited to appear before the Board of Directors, and if the alleged default shall be there admitted or proven, the Board of Directors shall by vote order the suspension of the party from all privileges of the Association, and has shall remain so suspended until all his provinces of the Association, and has shall remain so suspended until all his provinces of the Association and which have been elect with he Secretary and not whichrawn shall have been adjusted and settled, when he may upon application be reinstated. It shall be the duty of all members of the Association who may be creditors of a member who shall hereafter fall to meet his obligations to file with the Secretary of the Board a statement in writing (in duplicate) of the nature and amount of their respective claims, and that the defaulting party, after due demand, has neglected or refused to astisfactorily adjust and settle the same. All such notices or complaints shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board a statement in writing (in duplicate) of the claims are made is already under suspension, the claims shall be filed as a bar to his relief until they shall have been adjusted. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Board wit

shall serve as a bar to any further discipline based on such settled claims.

Add the following to Rule XIV:

"Sec. 2 in case a member of the Association shall by himself, or through any person holding a clerk's ticket procured by him, makes trades for or given the name of a corporation or of any person or firm not a member of the Board of Trade as the principal on any trade or contracts such member shall be held liable both for the acceptance of the same by the alleged principal, and for the faithful execution of the same under the rules of the Board of Trade by such principal.

Amend Sec. 1 of Rule 26 by adding the following, to wit:

cipal, and for the faithful execution of the same under the rules of the Board of Trade by such principal."

Amend Sec. 1 of Rule 28 by adding the following, to wit:

"And any damages or loss due to the purchaser by reason of such purchase or declared settlement shall be due and payable by the seller immediately. Previded, that this section shall not be construed as authorizing extortionate claims based on values manipulated for the section shall not be construed as authorizing extortionate claims based on values manipulated for the section shall not be considered to the equity of any claim based on action taken by the purchaser under the provisions of this section, either party to such disagreement may call upon the President of the Board for the appointment of a committee to determine such matter of disagreement or dispute; whereupon the President shall select five discreet and reputable members of the Association, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who are not in any manner interested in the matter in controversy, who shall without unnecessary deizy organize by electing one of their number Chairman and proceed to hear and demarks. It is not that the second of the se

THAT ABDUCTION CASE,

THAT ABDUCTION CASES.

ROCKWELL VS. BALLARD.

The case of Henry C. Ballard for kidnapping was called by Justice Morrison yesterday afternoon, and a change of venue granted to Justice Scully upon the request of the defense. In the minds of the newspaper-reading portion of the public, the circumstances and events which brought on the suit are fresh, as they were liberally noted in the papers of last Saturday. The story published at that time was as correct as could well be, considering the fact that the relators were not under dering the fact that the relators were not u oath. The testimony given yesterday did not ma-terially change the run of the tale, and there was no dispute concerning the happenings. to say that, after various moves on the part of the parents, there was one day a lively street row at the corner of Paulina and West Lake street between Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rockweil and Mr. H. C. Bailard. Pistols were drawn and cocked, and the child involved in the case was taken from its male parent and given into the custody of to mother, and there it is now. Mr. Rockweil claimed that he had been deprived of the child because Mr. Bailard had placed a cocked revolver under his nose and demanded the possession of the child. The evidence showed that that in part was so, but that several genetiemen who had been attracted to the scene held Mr. Rockweil, took his revolver from him, took the child from his arms and gave it to Mrs. Rockweil. The party with the child (and that party embraced Mr. Bailard, Mrs. Rockweil, and Mr. Bailard's little son) took a carriage and drove furiously away with the bareheaded and coatiess Rockweil hanging on behind. Several stoppages at police-stations and another rumpus at No. 360 Wabash avenue finished the day's developments, and Mrs. Rockweil kept the child. to say that, after various moves on the part of the YESTERDAY MRS. ROCKWELL TESTIFIED

child.

YESTERDAY MRS. ROCKWELL TESTIFIED

that she had left her liege lord because he had not provided her with suitable support and clothing. She said that she had been obliged to accept money from other persons to meet the current household expenses. She was bound to have her boy, and hence her course in trying to secure him. She said that Mr. Ballard, the husband of her half-sister now dead, had been her confidential adviser and her financial backer, so to speak, and it was upon his advice that she had made the move that resulted in such an exceedingly noisy and not altogether pleasant exhibition on the street, and the subsequent unenviable publicity through the press.

To "a man up a tree" ("up a tree" because unmarried), the case looked very much like the result of a series of household disagreements between the husband on one side, and the wife and irrepressible mother-in-law had interfered with the household management so materially that he at last told her that she would have to get out. The wife and daughter sided with the mother, and, aided and abetted by the advice of Mr. Ballard, the separation had been effected and the wife left her home, stole her boy, and threw herself upon the kindness of a friend and relative. Whether there was any conspiracy upon the part of that friend to break up a once happy and peaceful home did not appear. Mr. Rockewell, of course, denied that he had neglected to provide suitable means of existence for his better half, but unfortunately was not given a chance to tell just how and to what extent the irrepressible suitable means of existence for his better has but unfortunately was not given a chance to it just how and to what extent the irrepressib mother-in-law had interfered, and thereby ma-his life unbearable. The testimony of Mrs. Roc-well was to the effect that her husband had be come tired of supporting his wife's mother, as she hinted that Mr. Rockwell claimed that it aforeasid mother-in-law had effected an extrangshe hinted that Mr. Rockwell claimed that aforesaid mother-in-law had effected an early ment of the affections of the hueband and will but the counsel in the case avoided as much possible the family quarrels, of which the affair an outgrowth, and the young man will be contemplating matrimony is there deprived of the profitable contemplation of a piure which might be an instructive though no soul-satisfying representation of his possil future.

it should be noted, allowed a great deal of latitude to the case, and much testimony irrelevant to the crime of kidnapping was given. In summing us the case, he read Sec. 166 of the Criminal Code, which defines kidnapping, and states the penalty for the crime, and ends as follows: "This section shall not extend to a parent taking his or her minor child, unless such parent is deprived of the right to have the custody of such child by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction." There could be, he said, no charge of kidnapping against the mother. She had a right to do as she did. Mr. Ballard had certainly committed no kidnapping, because he had not taken the child nor kept it after some one else had taken it. He could not be deemed guilty of being an accessory to the charge made against him, because no such crime as the charge alleged had been committed. He would discharge the prisoner.

Throughout the examination Mr. Rockwell evinced the greatest feeling and affection for the child, and, after the discharge of Mr. Ballard, he said that he should cause Mr. Ballard's arrest for assault and also for false imprisonment. It may be added that a habeas corpus has been served upon the holders of the child, and Judge McAllister will hear the argument and evidence thereupon at his earliest convenience.

THE BANKS.

CHICAGO SAVINGS.

For the benefit of the unfortunate creditors of the defunct Chicago Savings Institution, it might get over 1% or 2 per cent-if anything at all-of their deposits. When Junge let the concern pass into the hands of Receiver W. S. Hinkley, he had into the hands of Receiver W. S. Hinkley, he had pumped it dry. He had sold everything almost of value, and left on hand \$61 in cash. If the Bee-Hive was a fraud, Junge's concern was even worse. He left a mere cracked shell with the meat entirely sucked out, However, the creditors are fewer, and the indebtedness is something over \$50,000. Yesterday a Tainung reporter called upon Receiver Hinkley to see what he was doing, and what he had done. Since Nov. 21 last he has collected \$1.745.59, and disbursed \$110.30, leaving on hand \$1,635.29. It should be understood that no court, legal, and other expenses have yet been paid, and when these bills are all settled it will be found that the bank will be clean out of funds. But little more can possibly be collected, and there are yet numerous old bills to be paid. Thus it will be seen that the outlook is not very promising for the depositors.

Cash on hand at date of last report....
Discounts.
Real estate investments.
Rents and interest.

Total.

DISBURSEMENTS.
For taxes, abstracts, printing, and court
\$ 320

No new claims, the Receiver states, have been presented since his last report. The report was presented to be confirmed unless objected to in ton

ordered to be confirmed unless objected to in ton days.

THE FIDELITY.

In the case of the Fidelity Savings Bank, the Receiver filed another report yesterday concerning his latest attempt to get rid of Lot 19 in Bowen's Addition to South Chicago. He offered it for sale Tuesday, and received from H. T. Eddy one offer of \$8, 300, to be paid in deposit books of the bank, and another offer of \$2, 600 from James Baxter, to be paid one-third cash and the remainder in one and two years with interest at 10 per cent. Judge Moore ordered the report to be continued a week before any action is taken in the matter.

The Receiver is also exercised on the subject of renting the boxes in the safe-depository. Quite a number of the boxes, he says, are rented to parties who are a year behind on their dues, and he cannot find them to notify them. It has been the custom heretofore to break open such boxes when the rents are more than twelve months behind, and the Receiver is anxious to do this now, and rerent the boxes to better paying parties. He, however, thinks this should only be done in presence of witnesses, and that a list of the contents of the respective boxes smould be kept. The Receiver was accordingly authorized to open such boxes in the presence of three witnesses and preserved along with the contents of the boxes.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT. A STONE.

The glorious justice meted out so suddenly to the murderous villains, Sherry and Connolly, made deep impression, and the result has been that not a single murder has been chronicled for month. But even this salutary effect had an end, and last night two murderous affrays were reported at police headquarters. The first happened at about 4:50 in the afternoon near the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue. A crowd was Harrison street and Fourth avenue. A crowd was standing on the sidewalk and some friendly chaffing was going on. A colored boy named George Willis, who happened along, took a hand in ft, and during the time a young man well known about town as Jack or Jacob Chapman; took occasion to chaff the colored boy. He finally did something to Willis, though what could not exactly be ascertained, whereupon Willis ran out into the street and picked up a cobble-stone. Returning, he swore at Chapman, and dared him to repeat his insult. Some hot words passed between them, and Chapman was turning to go away when Willis threw the stone at him, hitting him on the poll of the head. At first it was not thought that the injuries were serious, but a physician who was assumened from the neighborhood refused to sew it up, saying that the skull was injured and that if

length of about two inches. The injury was pronounced of a most serious nature, but it could not be said to be a fatal one until after the lapse of a day or two, or until it was accretained if the inner plate of the skull had been broken, or injured so severely as to cause concussion of the brain.

After committing the assault the young negro escaped, and up to a late hour had not been captured, although a squad of police were engaged in searching Cheyenne for him. Chapman is a young man of means and ability, but has not been employed at any place for some time.

The second affray happened at about 9:30 last evening, although it was not heard of at the Armory antil some bours later. At No. 339 Third avenus resides a colored man named George Miller, and wife. The latter is a comely-looking person, and the husband is reported, be very jealous regarding her. Miller came home shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, bringing with him Solomon Lee, a colored friend of the family, and with whom he was apparently on very good terms. There was jurking in him, however, a demon that told him that Lee was in the habit of making chandestine visits to the house, and that prompted him to notice the kindness and affectionate manner with which they received each other when they met even in his presence. What conversation took place between the three persons up to the time of the sassuit, no one has been able to find out, as the woman will say nothing, the man, although able to speak, refuses to divulge the secret, and Miller, the assailant, has escaped, and could not be found by the police. Certain it is that at about the time mentioned the neighbors say a quarrel terminated in two or three loud shrieks. A man was seen to run out by a rear door, a woman to run to the front door and call for the police, and the investigators that followed found Lee lying on the floor with his head partially severed from the body,—a shastly wound in his neck that laid bare the beating jugular vein, and yet seemed to have missed any vital point. Anot pose.

Drs. Bucking and M. H. Hildebrandt were summoned at once. The wounds were dressed as hastily as possible, though neither physician entertained much hopes for recovery.

Both men have been employed as porters on sleeping-cars, though of recent date Miller has not been working. Friends of both parties say that Miller has been enraged by gossip and scandal about Lee's intimacy with his wife.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Indoment was entered against all who had failed The place for the future meetings of the Board

has not yet been selected. Rooms in McKee's building, at a rental of \$500, have been offered, and are being considered. The Committee which visited the Insane Asylum do the Grand Jury, which preceded it and consumed only two and a half gallons.

The County Clerk yesterday received word from the Elgin Insane Asylum to the effect that Marga-ret Martin, Sophia Kellner, and Charles McNa-mars, now at Jefferson, would be admitted. The transfer will be made Saturday.

Commissioner Conly is one among those trying to oust Dr. Spray at the Insane Asylum. It ap-pears Spray offended him by disobarging a niece and the cousin of a brother-in-law of his, who were employes under the old administration. The County Treasurer desires the public to know that between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock is the best time to pay taxes. In other words, he wants delinquents to come early and avoid the rush, just as they would if securing a seat for the "Exiles." Commissioners Hoffmann and Mulloy left last evening to attend the Democratic Convention at Springfield. Their absence is a matter of public congratulation—every day is a saving of \$10 to the taxpayers, provided they do not charge their per

will succeed remains to be seen. The amount of it is, the \$21,000 Egan has said Walker was en-titled to is insufficient to pay off Walker's debt of \$40,000 to the old "Ring," and none appreciate the fact more keenly than the Commissioners.

the fact more keenly than the Commissioners, THIS LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

Dr. Spray, of the Insane Asylum, says he is glad that the Board has agreed to send medical men to look into his conduct, as he covets investigation at the hands of those competent to investigate. He thinks he is now getting an insight into politics, and expresses the opinion that cheap politicians are a very hard lot. In reference to the attack made on him in the Board Monday by Bradley and Tabor in their report, he says that he was libeled and slandered most outrageously, and that yesterday he consulted Gen. Stiles, his attorney, with a view to commencing action against them before ing proportions.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

ing proportions.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

The County Agent's office is now costing about \$220 per day, notwithstanding the appropriation for its running during the year has been exhausted. The expenses of the office for the three months commencing Sept. I were \$37, 000, and the expenses since have been \$77, 000, making in all an expendituee of \$114, 000 against an appropriation of \$100, 000. The County Agent has repeatedly called the attention of the Committee on Public Charities to the situation, but nothing has been done by it except to create new bills and audit old ones against a depleted fund. The County-Attorney has also repeatedly warned the Committee that it had no power to expend money in excess of the appropriation, yet no attention is paid. At present the office has twelve employes, and if an examination were made it would be found that they, rather than the poor, are the subjects of charity. How they will be paid, however, remains to be seen.

CRIMINAL.

Emma Conkrite, the young girl arrested by De-Mrs. Keene, of No. 464 State street, from whom she purloined a quantity of clothing. Quite a history is attached to the girl, but she is so prone to wickedness and dissipation that it is hardly worth repeating.

William Fisher, who was sentenced for four years for cutting Catherine Miller, and whose term has just expired, commemorated his return to town by sending to Catherine a letter full of vile threats, and a drawing of the knife with which he said he intended some day to kill her. For this he was arrested at the Armory last night, charged with threats to kill.

with threats to kill.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Shea and Traynor arrested James Ryan and Johnnie Fox. two young pickpockets, who were endeavoring to work nassengers who came in by the Northwestern Railroad. Ryan was only recently released from Johet, and Fox left the same institution about a year ago. A third party, believed to have been "Cockney" Reynolds, escaped. to have been "Cockney" Reynolds, escaped.

Charles M. Clark was arrested on the 19th of March last for the harceny of goods and chattels from Mrs. Esner, of No. 305 North avenue. He furnished bail and jumped it, and was not again seen until yesterlay, when he was discovered at the Northwestern Depot. He had endeavored to rope in a Granger named issae M. Bailey, but he did it so clumsily that the stranger tumbled to the racket and, calling a policeman, gave him into custody.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Frank Reinhart, assail, \$400 to the Criminal Court; Albert Emmannel, larceny of a pipe from M. J. Schroeder, of No. 218 Bine Island avenue, \$200 ditto; Frank Mead, assailing W. J. Fairman, \$300 to the 15th; Jerry Carroll, assanlt and robbery, on complaint of Ernst Von Ganatt, \$1,000 to the 17th; Fred Roth, Nellie Francis, and John Stott, \$25 fine each. Justice Morrison fined Mary Hickey, Lawrence Lardner, and Jennie Smith, vagrants, \$100 each, and sent Belle McIntyre, an erring young woman, to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Time was when a victim of highwaymen had

Good Shepherd.

Time was when a victim of highwaymen had simply to yell out that he had the small-pox. Things have changed since then. Now they lay traps for the unsuspecting person returning from the Small-Pox Hospital; at least that is what they did with Edward Keating carly last evening. While coming along the Black Road he was assailted by two young men, one of whom placed a revolver at his ear, while the other one searched him and took from him about \$4.60. Keating is a poor unfortunate man whose family has been afflicted by the dreadful disease, and he has lost within the past week a son. Before leaving the highwaymen threatened violence, but desisted upon his promising not to report the affair.

Minor arrests: Tim Walsh, larceny of a box of Minor arrests: Tim Walsh, larceny of a box of brushes and blacking from another boot-black: Mary E. Parnery, charged with perjury by Mrs. Lyons, whom ahe had arrested

Rowell, Jessie Norton, Neilie McCabe, Ida Thompson, Minnie Kennelly, and Kitty Ryan, charged with street-walking.

An ILIOIT STILL.

The alarm from Box 326, at 6:40 yesterday evening, brought to light an illicit distillery. The fire was in the basement of the cottage No. 33 Dussold street, and, after it had been out out, a heater was found to have set the woodwork ablaze. As the room was not occupied for dwelling purposes, the presence of the heater could not be accounted for. So Officer Quinlan looked around the premises, and he ran across a "worm" in a barrel, three small mash-tubs, and a bottle of low wines. When the occupant of the cotage came home, which was about 8 o'clock, he was arrested. His name is M. Johson, and he works in a meatmarket on Haisted street. He professed to know nothing of the contents of the basement, saying that he rented it to a man named Walker for \$4\$ a month. Walker was a stranger to him, and he had seen him but twice, when he came to pay the rent in advance. He first saw him about two months ago, when he talked about basements, and said be wanted one for storage purposes. Leaving home at half-past 6 in the morning, and not returning until 7 or 8 o'clock, he knew nothing of what was done in the basement. Neither he nor his wife, so far as he knew, had ever seen the man around the place. Johnson, however, was taken to the Twelfth Street Station, but not locked up. The owner of the house is Mr. John Hughes, who also says he was ignorant of the still heing there, having had no connection with Walker. This "monshiner" had evidently made preparations for working last night, or else there would have been no fire in the heater. He could not have been at work in the daytime, since there were no evidences of a run having been made. The capacity of the establishment was tweive or fifteen galions. In order to conceal the operations, the windows were covered with tarred felt. Hanging on a nail in the wall was a suit of working clothes, hat included. So far as could be ascertained last evening

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were about \$4,000. The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Department, \$1,634.98; Collector, \$3,331.38; Comptroller, \$85.45. Total, \$5,051.81. The city scrip has advanced to the printing stage. but it will not be ready for issue until about the

The terms of five of the School Inspectors expire in June, and aspirants for the vacancies are already in the field.

Mr. Larrabee was notified by a bailiff not to de nand or receive \$6,637.96, the illegal one-sixth which Field, Leiter & Co. paid to Collector Kim-ball before the matter got into the Courts. The Sanitary Inspector who made the investiga-tion found that there was not a case of small-pox at No. 41 North Haisted, but that one of the in-mates had had the disease and recovered. So the neighbors need no longer be alarmed.

neighbors need no longer be alarmed.

Some of the Aldermen say they intend to insist that the Mayor shall preside at the Council meetings, as the charter provides. This would settle one of the questions now agistains the bosoms of the "City Fathers." As to the other,—the makeup of the committees,—they do not know how that is going to be settled, since it is doubtful yet whether the better class or the bummer element will have control of the Council. If the latter, important committees will consist of men who know all about division and silence.

THE BEST FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

An opportunity to demonstrate the superiority of the Chicago fire-alarm system over that of New York is afforded by the secont Canal street fire in the latter city. The official record of signals sent is as follows:

At 4:37 a. m. of the 26th inst., from Fire-Alarm

Commissioners Hoffmann and Mulloy left last evening to attend the Democratic Convention at Springfield. Their absence is a matter of public congratulation—every day is a saving of \$10 to the taxpayers, provided they do not charge their per diem.

Adam and Eve exist, and, after all that has been said and preached about them, they are twins. Yesterday Dr. Fenner, of No. 222 "Clybon" avenue, returned to the County Clerk a certificate of birth setting forth that March 18 they were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huscher, at the number given.

The county employes were yesterday put in possession of county orders for their March pay. They could not get any money from the Treasury, and the best disposition they could make of them was to sell them at a discount of about 2½ per centa month,—or a discount of

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Regents Meet Again in Peace, and th

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 10.-The Board of Regents met to-night in an adjourned session.

A full Board was present. Regent Climie withdrew his motion for putting the previous question by which, under parliamentary rules, Regent Maltz's resolution to reinstate Rose and relieve him of the judgment against him came up for discussion, and it was made the special order for to-morrow morning. The Hon. W. L. Webber's resignation as counsel was read, and showed at length the lack of harmony existing between himself and Granger, who had been appointed by two members of the Execu-tive Committee. Regent Cutcheon, as Chairconnection with the matter of counsel, and said that he had opposed the appointment of Granger that he had opposed the appointment of Granger as counsel, in place of Christiancy, because it had been the policy of the Regents not to appoint a Washtenaw County man, and because he objected to Granger decidedly on personal reasons. He had proposed the name of Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City, as a fair and unprejudiced man. Regent Duffield had objected to Ramsdell. Webber and Granger were invited to come in and give a history of their connection with the case, which they did at length. The degrees of D. D. L. were conferred upon the students who graduated from the Denatl Department at the recent commencement, and whose names were given in The Tribune at the time.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

compel manufacturers of oleomargerine to lat t as such when exposed for sale was passed. The Senate bill to make it a misdemeano punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for any person to destroy, falsify, or mutilate

for any person to destroy, falsify, or mutilate election returns, was defeated.

Bills were introduced to provide that the having knowledge of and compounding any crime punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and that persons compounding any misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail; to provide that homesteads not now exempt by law from sale on execution, shall not be sold unless they bring seven-eighths of their appraised value, and if not sold shall not be offered for sale a second time within two years.

THE ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS. Sr. Louis, April 10.-The question as to

whether the German language shall continue to be taught in the public schools here, which has agitated the community, and been the subject of much discussion in newspapers for some time past, was settled, for the present at least, by the Board of Public School Directors last night. They held a very late session, and discussed and They held a very late session, and discussed and debated the question from numerous standpoints, and finally, after taking two or three test votes, which were favorable to the German, they, after midnight, adopted the majority report of the Committee having the matter in charge, which reported in favor of retaining German, music, drawing, and the kindergartens, by a viva voce vote, thus putting the matter at rest until the next election for School Directors.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

Probably no interest has contributed more materially to attract-trade to our leading city than that which forms the heading of this article, it being an acknowledged tyuth that from fib line of productive industry does the permanent progress of a young country derive more benefit than by that which tends to afford greater facilities to merchants in all our inland towns, enabling them to place their products in the most advantageous market, or by exchanging with their country merchants who supply them with their provisions. The latter, in turn entering into correspondence with some large dealer at headquarters, is sure to be kept informed of the very lattest movements, future probabilities, and values. The accommodation thus afforded for the sale of country produce PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

among the heaviest dealers in the market. A well-organized system of export enables this house to be at all times open for the receipt of consign-ments of all kinds of produce, oats, grain, etc. on which liberal advances are made t and their well-established trade faci garding prices, and have large comp throughout Europe and Canada. We select firm for notice so as to inform our com readers of the address of a leading in this important branch of trade as a guide for their future knowledge.

FELLOWS! READ! Nearly every druggist in Chicago, and, in fact, nearly every druggist in the United States, has Fellows' Compound Sirup of Hypophosphites on sale. It is largely prescribed by physicians, and has an almost universal reputation ful cures of consumption and for lo is on the yellow wrapper. The deb seek for this great remedy.

DEATHS.

BARKER—April 7, 1878, at Waukegan, III., in the 62d year of her see, Mary H. Barker, beloved wife of William Barker, both formerly of Chicago.

WALLACE—April 9, Carrie, daughter of R. 8. and N. J. Wallace, aged 6 weeks and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 708

West Jackson-st., April 11, at 1 p. m. OLIVER-On the 9th inst., Mary Rhoda, daughter of Beorge and Marian E. Oliver, aged 6 years and 7 ral from No. 331 Marshfield-av., to-day at 1: 20

MURPHY—At Joliet, Ill., April 10, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Funeral will take place from St. Patrick's Church, olict, on Friday, April 12, at 11 a. m. THE MOST PRECIOUS OF GIFTS. It is obviously the part of wisdom to employ means for the preservation of health and the prolongation of life which time and experience has proved to be reliable. Many of the dangers by which health is threatened may be nullified by the use of that most irresistible of correctives and tonics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by increasing vital power and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system is good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsis, liver conplaint, nervousness, kidney and rheumate alments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defense against malarial fevers, besides removing every trace of such disease from the system. But a wineglassful taken before meals suproves the appetite and insures complete digestion and assimilation.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST orn Branch of the Woman's Foreign Masionary Society will be held in Grace M. E. Church, corner of White and LaSalie-sta., Friday and Saturday. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,

Friday Morning, April 12, at 9:30 a.m. IMMENSE LAY-OUT. New Parlor & Chamber Suits, Second-hand Furniture of all kinds.

A Full Line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, Crockery and Glassware, Chromes, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. SPECIAL TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Thursday, April 11, 9:30 A. M. CLOTHING, DRESS SILES, DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, FIFTY SETS HARNESS. ANOTHER LARGE SALE OF

CROCKERY! On Thursday, April 11, at 9:30 a.m.

50 CRATES DECORATED TOILET SETS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc., THURSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock, on second floor, 174 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL MERCHANDISE REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 174 East Randolph-st.,

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Parlor and Chamber-Sets, Household and Other Goods, SATURDAY MORNING, April 13, at 10 0'c Particular attention given to the sales of Household Goods at PRIVATE DWELLINGS, upon terms to suit the times. SALES PAID on day of sale. By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hats and Cape. Notions, &c.,
THIS DAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BANKRUPTCY SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

In the matter of Abreham Lipman, bankrupt, in bankruptor.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, the understress hereby offers for saie the entire stock of jeweiry, clock store fixtures, furniture, etc., belonging to said establicated as No. 178 South Clark-at., in the City of Cago. Bids for the purchase of the above property awhole will be received until Friday, 12th Instance of the story property and a satisfactory bid is not roceived the property when sold at public auction, sale commending Monkey, and be opened and goods sold at retail at cost prices the property when the commending Monkey, and be opened and goods sold at retail at cost prices.

Chicago, April 1, 1878.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DTE or CLEANED and REPAIR ED, at trilling expend to the Clothes of t EASTER EGGS.

VOLUME

Have completed the goods, making far the ety and largest sto ever shown in this

roods come to them nd 69 Washington 69 and 71 Fourth-

CLOTHING AT W

CLEMENT, BA CLEMENT, MOE MANUFAC THE BEST

AND MA THE LOWEST TERM 5 per cent off---60 6 per cent off-7 per cent

PULVERMACHER

health and bodily energy, PULVERMACH

For self-application to an The most learned physic men of Europe and this cou

These noted Curative appstood the test for upward of are protected by Lettersprincipal countries of the decreed the only Award of Appliances at the great W—Paris, Philadelphia, an have been found the mosimple, and efficient knothe cure of disease. READER, ARE YOU

READER, ARE YOU and wish to recover the health, strength, and ener in former years? Do any symptoms or class of sym diseased eccudition? Are yill-health in any of its ma ous forms, consequent upon ous, chronic or functional feel nervous, debilitated, in any of its ma ous forms, consequent upon ous, chronic or functional feel nervous, debilitated, in any of the mopping, unfit for business subject to loss of memory. h ing, fullness of blood in the mopping, unfit for business subject to its of melancho, neys, atomach, or blood, in dition? Do you suffer fueraligla or aches and j been indiscret in early ye self harassed with a mul symptoms? Are you the forgetful, and your minding on the subject? Have yin yourself and energy for Are you subject to any of thoms: Reatiess nights, br mare, dreams, palpitation fulness, confusion of ideas, and in the head, dimples and blotches on the fother despondent sympton young men, the middle-as ity. Thousands of females down in health and spir peculiar to their sex, and modesty or neglect prolos Why, then, further neglect active of health and spir peculiar to their sex, and modesty or neglect prolos why, then, further neglect active of health and hap at hand a means of resto

ELECTRIC BELTS convincing testimony difficted themselves, who has

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